FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CEMA MEETING ON TRANSPORT HELD IN BUCHAREST

AU131746 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1636 GMT 13 Jul 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 13/7/1987 -- Bucharest was the venue of the 77th session of a CMEA Standing Commission on Collaboration in Transport.

In the attendance were delegations from the CMEA member countries and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Attention focused on questions related to collaboration in transport, the implementation of the resolutions passed by the economic summit of 1984, more particularly, on those concerning the modernization and reconstruction of ways of communication of international significance. Furthermore, a package of problems regarding technical and scientific collaboration in transport, as contained in the Complex Programme for Technical and Scientific Progress in the CMEA Member Countries Until the Year 2000 was also looked into. Aspects of containerized transport, tariff issues and other questions of mutual interest in the rail, sea and road fields were also approached.

BRIEFS

CEMA STANDARDS COMMISSION -- Magdeburg (ADN) -- On 3 July the CEMA Standards Commission concluded its 62d session in Magdeburg, which was attended by delegations from all CEMA countries and from the SFRY. The Standards Commission confirmed further CEMA quality, testing, and communication standards, including some for machinery and equipment which comprise industrial robots, machine tools, presses equipment for industrial measuring, control, and regulating; and communications technology. It also confirmed the standardizing plan for the entire CEMA area, which is directed at important fields of the fraternal countries' economic strategy and of the comprehensive program of scientific-technological progress. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4-5 Jul 87 p 3 AU]

NATO PROPOSAL AT VIENNA CSCE MEETING EXAMINED

DW141150 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 13 Jul 87

[Guenter Leuschner's weekly foreign political review]

[Excerpt] Many diplomats of the 35 CSCE states believe it comes late -- the proposal submitted by NATO at the Vienna center last Friday on problems of military security in Europe. It was its first proposal, 8 months after the meeting began. Until then, the only contribution by that side on the most important aspect of the Helsinki Final act essentially was silence -- a unique approach in CSCE history. That silence had practical consequences. The Vienna CSCE meeting will not be concluded by the end of July, as scheduled. Due to that silence, review work at the decisions on how security and cooperation in Europe are to go on has not even really begun.

The situation was more than embarrassing for the Western countries, obviously so much so that most Western media discreetly covered the whole matter with a cloak of silence. They undoubtedly would not have done so if the socialist countries had taken a similar approach in a different area such as humanitarian issues. I am saying that only out of fairness, and then let us forget the past.

The mere fact that the 16 NATO countries have finally overcome their far-reaching differences and submitted a proposal of their own allows us to speak about an initial step that could accelerate the review work. What does the NATO paper say? First, it suggests the continuation of negotiations on problems of military confidence-building; such talks were held in Stockholm from 1984 through 1986 and were successful, as we know. Second, NATO suggests negotiations on the establishment of conventional stability in Europe. We call that the European disarmament conference. It is no coincidence that the titles differ. Anyway, to that point NATO's ideas about the two negotiation themes seem to be in line with those of the other Western European countries. That is an initial step.

However, if we study the details, many things have not been considered, are ambiguous, or raise questions that undoubtedly will have to be addressed by socialist or nonaligned countries. Let me mention two examples. The Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building had made far-reaching decisions on the announcement, observation, and verification of troops maneuvers, which on the whole have been practiced without difficulty since early in January. However, it did not reach agreement on the limitation of such activities and on the inclusion of naval forces. Owing to opposition by the NATO countries, that aspect so far has not been considered. The continuation of the Stockholm negotiations -- possibly at a different place -- would have to begin with those important issues. However, the paper NATO submitted on Friday by no means indicates its readiness to discuss them. Is that a coincidence or an intention?

The second example: We want negotiations on the drastic reduction of forces and arms in Europe, and that objective -- disarmament -- should be clearly specified in the negotiation mandate. NATO, on the other hand, is reluctant to use the term disarmament, speaking instead about conventional stability, and leaving it open whether such stability should really be achieved by disarmament. That is not sophistry; quite obviously there is more to it. There must be a reason why the NATO countries avoid the term "disarm" in their official proposal. The two examples show that this aspect of the Vienna CSCE meeting will have to be negotiated in detail. The long-awaited proposal constitutes an initial step by the NATO countries. [passage omitted]

ALIA ADDRESSES AWP PLENUM 10 JULY

AU121351 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 11 Jul 87

[Speech by Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary, at 10 July meeting of fouth AWP Central Committee plenum]

[Text] [Begin Alia recording] This is the first plenum devoted especially to the tasks of the 1987 plan. The report that was delivered and the opinions expressed in the discussions provided us with a complete picture of the work being carried out to fulfill the plan. They will undoubtedly serve to stimulate the party organizations and the state and economic organs in fulfilling the tasks which, as I have mentioned, require persistent efforts, because shortfalls are not small in certain directions--but they will also serve to enliven the discussions taking place at the base and at the center concerning the 1988 plan.

The 10th Albanian Trade Union Congress concluded a few days ago. This assembly of our workers class reflected its optimism and firm belief in the party line. The congress also reflected the great determination characterizing the workers class in fulfilling the directives of the Ninth AWP Congress and the state plans. This optimism and militant readiness of the masses cannot fail to inspire and encourage us, the leaders and party cadres, from the central organs down to the base. The lively and creative activity of the masses reflects the great opportunities that exist to strengthen the economy, the considerable material and intellectual potential that we enjoy, and the inexhaustible energies of the people, which we must activate even more in increasing production and improving the life of the people.

As was reported to this plenum, despite the shortcomings, from one month to the next in the current year, the degree of the fulfillment of plans has been growing: Whereas the national revenues during the first quarter, without agriculture, were fulfilled 93 percent, for the 6-month period they reached over 97 percent. Compared with the respective period last year, whereas the national revenues showed an absolute decline, there was a 1 percent increase for the first 4 months and a 2.3 percent increase for the 6-month period or 100 million leks more. The general industrial production, social productivity, the social production, exports, budget revenues, automobile and railroad transportation, the increase in livestock, the production of milk, eggs, and so forth, have also followed the same trend.

A number of branches in industry are maintaining in the current year the impetus with which they started the 5-year period. Ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy are increasing the degree of the utilization of production capacities and are getting more valuable products from their raw materials as a result to the introduction of more advanced technologies. The mineral industry, and particularly the ferronnickel extractive and processing sector, as well as the coal and copper industries, are meeting the planned targets and are expanding the country's export potential. In the power industry, the hydrological reserves are being utilized rationally and the needs are met normally. In the conditions of difficulties in the foreign trade balance, the power industry has provided us with room to maneuver for profitable trade. The chemical industry continues to overfulfill its targets with regard to major products. The innovative thinking of the workers in this branch has been valuable in fulfilling the tasks for the maintenance of the machinery and equipment, expansion, and reconstruction. Plans are also being fufilled in the engineering industry, which is making more extensive use of domestic steels. A number of enterprises in the light and food industry have scored achievements and are making efforts to increase the range of products.

Efforts are being made in the industrial sector to support the priorities set out by the Ninth AWP Congress. In the agricultural sector, too, results are promising. The overall agricultural production is calculated to be around 5 percent more than in the previous year. As the comrades from the districts have informed us, satisfactory results are expected in wheat production. On the basis of the data available to date, it is expected that wheat production will be about 30,000 tons over the figure of the previous year. Despite the fact that targets have not been met to date, the production of milk has increased 6 percent and by the end of the year it could be 25,000-30,000 tons over the 1986 figure. The production of eggs is also nearing its planned target and there is a considerable increase compared to the previous corresponding period. Last year's production of sunflower, sugarbeet, tobacco, beans, potatoes, olives, grapes, and fruit is expected to be exceeded.

Confidence has by now been implanted in the awareness of the cooperatives and workers in the agricultural sector concerning the possibilities of their being normally supplied through the production of small herds and plots at brigade level. Compared with the situation at the beginning of the current year, the number of cows has increased by 10,000 heads at national level. Increases have also taken place in other livestock. Over 65,000 cows and heifers are currently being managed in the small herds at brigade level alone.. One in every three brigades maintaining herds is now fully supplied with fresh milk. Possibilities exist to get nearly 40,000 tons of milk from these herds by the end of the year. The brigades have now planted their own plots -- nearly 13,000 hectares -- with potatoes, beans, and vegetables.

Work is progressing on the construction of 300 major projects for the economy and the cultural sector. About 40 major projects in industry, the power sector, agriculture, transportation, and the educational sector have been commissioned since the beginning of the current year. The nationwide action in olive plantations is progressing well. New aquaducts have been constructed or have been improved in over 150 villages and regions. Good work is also being done on the major projects of the 5-year period: the Milot-Rreshen-Klos railroad and the Banje hydropower complex. Considerable results have also been attained in other sectors: in education and culture, in the health service, in the trade sector, in the communal economy sector, transportation, and so forth. [end recording]

The achievements are undoubtedly inspiring, stimulating, and a cause to rejoice, Comrade Ramiz Alia went on to say. The workers, specialists, and managers of all sectors that have fulfilled their tasks deserve commendation. But, as was pointed out by the comrades who addressed this meeting, some shortcomings have also occurred during this half year, to which serious attention must be given by this plenum, by the Central Committee, by the government, and by the districts. It is clear that objective reasons may exist for these shortfalls such as, in particular cases, raw material shortages. However, as Comrade Enver used to say, even these objectives factors spring from subjective causes. They are a result of shortcomings in the work being done to produce for export, in the work of the foreign trade organs to precede the needs of the economy, and so forth.

Our communists, cadres, all our working people must work under all circumstances on the basis of the slogan that we alone can and must resolve the problems confronting our country, we alone can and must ovrecome difficulties and obstacles and fulfill all plans, we alone can and must arouse the masses, organize them, inspire and lead them in fulfilling the plans. We cannot relinquish this burden. It is up to the communists and revolutionary workers to think about these matters. These are our problems and no one else's. This militant spirit must characterize everyone. This is the meaning of self-reliance. This requires a creative spirit, dynamism at work, and organizational capabilities.

We have the second half of the year in front of us. It is our duty, the duty of the party and of the state and economic organs, to see to it that things are moving in the right direction in order to eliminate the deficits that have been created and to make full use of the possibilities being constantly created by our unchecked development.

We must admit that the major part of the weaknesses in the economy are linked to shortcomings in management from the central departments down to the districts and economic organs, they are linked to shortcomings in organization, discipline, and control. Considerable improvements have taken place in this field, but more initiative and agility are required. We must give up a certain complacent style. In the struggle for the fulfillment of plans there are difficulties and there will always be. But the ability and duty of cadres and managers is to find ways and means of overcoming these difficulties, of organizing and mobilizing the masses to achieve this aim. This has always been and remains our party's style. This is what Comrade Enver always taught us. This is the criterion by which we assess the ability and contribution of people, be they members of the Central Committee or of the government, party or state leaders in the districts, or cadres and specialists at the base.

Weak points continue to exist in our economy, for whose elimination a considerable effort has also been made during the first half of the current year. But we must say that although few such weak points remain now, they deserve special attention and earnest treatment by all concerned, because their influence is felt in all sectors of the economy, in the development priorities, and its entire future development. The party's duty is to resolve the problems and to ease difficulties, not to leave them for others to resolve in the future.

As you know, Comrade Alia went on to say, things are not going too well in oil extraction. We have placed responsibility on the leading comrades in the Ministry of Energy and in the districts where oil and gas is being extracted. Reserves are not being increased according to plan. Oil extraction in certain areas is unstable even in existing fields. Under these conditions, foreign currency revenues from the export of oil byproducts are not growing. This means that the oil industry is generally not contributing to the required extent to earning the foreign currency needed for the economy's development. Great efforts and a turning point are therefore required throughout the oil industry. A turning point is requred in the work of the ministry, of the General Oil Directorate, and particularly in the work of the Geological and Technological Institute. A turning point is required in the work of the party in the districts of Fier, Vlore, and Berat. The struggle must be waged with all strength in order to recoup the planned daily quota by better organizing the work, by strengthening discipline and control, and by more persistently and more rapidly implementing intensive and secondary methods in oil extraction.

It must be borne in mind that, in the exploitation of existing fields as well as in the new fields, technology constitutes the weakest point in the oil industry. This is where the ability of specialists and workers must be applied, this is where courage is needed, but this is also where lofty party-minded vigilance is required. Side by side with this, efforts must be increased and studies must be intensified in order to accelerate not only for the fulfillment of this year's plan, but also of the 5-year plan as a whole.

We all rejoice when we heard that particular branches of the economy, once criticized for weaknesses and for lagging behind, now report successes and the fulfillment of their respective plans. Two or 3 years ago we were compelled at every important meeting to point the finger at the chemical industry.

When we look at the statistics now and when we hear praise from the workers of the agricultural sector and from the people about the products of this branch, we particularly rejoice. The creative energy of the working people and of specialists, as well as the mobilizing force of criticism also influence the results attained for the steady fulfillment of plans. It is clear that the comrades concerned with the oil sector are attending this meeting subdued. But it must also be clear to them that we ourselves are no less embarassed at having to return time and time again to the criticisms recently made by the party with regard to this branch. We must stress this once again: We cannot and must not permit the oil sector to create difficulties in the fulfillment of our plans.

The chrome industry, Comrade Ramiz Alia went on, has placed us in an unexpected situation due to its deficits. The planned extraction of chrome is tens of thousands of tons short. Our economy finds it difficult to compensate for such deficits through increased production in its other branches. This situation has been created because the party's directions for the priority development of the chrome industry has been understood rather unilaterally by certain state bodies. A lot is required from this branch, but little is given to it. It is a fact that while tens of millions of dollars are secured annually from chrome exports, only 5-6 million are invested for its extraction, processing, and selectioning, leaving this sector relatively behind from the point of view of mechanization and technical progress. The priority given to the chrome industry by the party must be understood in its multifaceted aspects: as priority for the geological service, investments, mechanization, and other directions.

At a special meeting at the beginning of June devoted precisely to this question, the Politburo did not limit itself to checking out the data and to adopting some immediate measures to get plans fulfilled, but gave new directions to increase investments in the geological sector, the mechanization of work processes, and to speed up the construction of enrichment plants. It must also be stated that the Ministry of Industry and Mining, the State Planning Commission, and the Ministry of Finances should not have awaited suggestions from above on such matters. They should have reflected on these matters and adopted decisions on time, without having waited for years on end.

In addition to technical and material factors in the chrome industry, managerial work must be improved, as in other fields, and particularly the work of the party with people. It is not a question of dry moralizing and calls to patriotism. It is a matter for lively and open work with people, it is a matter for unbureaucratic work. The point is to have the voice of the workers listened to better and their demands met on time. It is a fact that in chrome mines there is procrastination in implementing suggestions by innovators; it is a fact that advanced experience sometimes remains isolated, and some demands concerning working and living conditions remain unfulfilled or are unjustly considered as pretentious. The comrades in the chrome sector, from the ministry down to the party committees in Diber and Mat, have pledged to eliminate the deficits: 60 percent during the third quarter and the rest by the end of the year. Let us accept this as the smaller evil. But these comrades must understand well that this requires great work and mobilization, extraordinary measures, daily checking, strong technical and organizational measures, and efficient educational work.

All the economic priorities of the 5-year period are strongly based on proper assessments. This field, Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed further on, reflects the sound state of the economy, and also some weaknesses that we have mentioned, here, in construction, in the engineering industry, and in foreign trade. It is a fact that the overwhelming part of export deficits affects the purchase of machinery and equipment for new projects, reconstructions, and extensions stipulated for 1987. Export deficits should not impose the distorted logic of justifying the priority of consumption over accumulation.

The government is certainly working to change this state of affairs, but it must look at all these manifestations carefully, otherwise they will narrow development possibilities, open the way to spontaneity in effecting investments, and reduce the demand on those producing for export requirements. The Ministry of Foreign Trade should not wait until others make their offer. It must take suggestions and stimulate production. It must present demands for new and supplementary products. It must find markets for all the country's wealth -- even for stones and mud, even for water and sand, as the popular saying goes. No one has the right to justify any failure to export with market difficulties or imperialist-revisionist pressure. Their effect is well-known. But the fact that even a number of traditional commodities have not been offered to the export organs has nothing to do with the imperialist-revisionist pressure.

The fact that export commodities remain in the warehouses of the export organs and even in the factories is an indication of inefficiency by the Ministry of Foreign Trade and its enterprises. The proceedings of this plenum should become a starting point for great and positive changes in all directions, primarily in the fulfillment of plans, so that we may enter next year in an even sounder economic and financial state of affairs, and with the necessary accumulation resources. More intensive and creative work is also required on the part of the financial, planning, and banking organs. We are aware of the readiness with which they respond to the party's directives and calls. Logically, when we note that some plans are not being fulfilled and that some disproportions are created despite this readiness, we must reach the conclusion that this is due above all as a result of weaknesses in management and in the application of science.

There is no reason to criticize each and every one for every shortcoming, for every weakness. The workers are responsible when they fail to fulfill their norms, when they produce poor quality goods, when they try to go for quantity to the detriment of quality, when their skills do not correspond to the requirements of their place of work and they fail to make the effort to learn, when they misuse raw materials or fail to properly maintain the machinery, when they fail to make use of the full 8 hours of the working day or are absent, when they fail to implement regulations and disregard production and scientific discipline, and so forth. For all these things, let the indolent, the undisciplined, and all those workers who fail to fulfill their tasks be criticized, certainly. The party and mass organizations must intensify their educational work. This must not only not be weakened under any circumstances, but on the contrary, it should be strengthened and improved constantly.

But is it the fault of the workers when thousands of meters are drilled and the well does not gush oil? What can one say to the miners when they go down hundreds of meters into the galleries and fail to find the chrome promised by the geological sector? By what logic can workers be blamed in a factory where the management neglects the assortment of its products and when contracts are almost turned into a facultative obligation? Why should the peasantry suffer when thousands of hectares sown with wheat are plowed over by administrative order, supposedly because of frost damage, when it is now known that this was unnecessary, at least in the majority of cases? In presenting matters this way, do we by any chance eliminate the responsibility of the workers class and the role of the masses for the good administration of the work of building socialism? No. This is not being questioned.

On the contrary, by properly defining where the fault lies, whose mistake it is, the workers class is being given the opportunity of struggling concretely, of exercising its legitimate control, of demanding accounts from the specialist, the director, the person in charge of the shift, and anyone who is responsible for the nonfulfillment of plans. The role of the workers class in socialist construction grows to the same extent as the responsibilities are clarified, to the same extent that the responsibility of the subjective factors for the correct and timely application of the party directives is determined. The analysis of the work done becomes real when it indicates who works badly and who deserves praise, when it shows where weaknesses and responsibilities lie. To say that everyone is responsible means nothing at all. This means speaking in general terms.

In the same way, to say that the causes for shortcomings lie in management is also a generalization, unless one determines the exact managerial spot responsible. Management has numerous levels, Comrade Ramiz Alia went on, and it is therefore unjust to lump everyone together. In every case, one must determine where the problem lies: among the base organs, the district organs, or the central ones? Does the problem lie with the brigade leader, the chairman, the section chief, or with the minister and his assistants?

The constant improvement of management, from the central departments down to enterprises and cooperatives, requires constant and particular attention. It is a fact that the party's directive on any given matter is mandatory and applies to all in the same day. But practice shows that its success depends largely on the managers, on their initiative, on the style of their work. The party and the country, the development of the economy and culture, and the strengthening of the country's defense potential need fruitful and revolutionary action, initiative making for the overfulfillment of plans, a creative spirit and thinking providing vitality to our Marxist-Leninist line, to the policy and program that we have drafted. Our materialistic and dialectical philosophy is not the science of ready-made recipes, but the science of life, which follows its development and provides creative solutions to the problems raised by life itself. Therefore, when correctly applied, it is efficient and always capable of meeting the demands of the times.

Our development plans have the force of law. However, proceeding from our creative and revolutionary philosophical concepts, when life makes the correcting and complementing of these plans necessary, there is no reason why one should adhere strictly to the data and expectations determined at the beginning of the year. The Ninth AWP Congress stressed that it would be a great success for the peasantry if it were to meet its own needs for fresh milk from the production of the small herds alone by the end of 1990. But this does not mean that all brigades should wait until the end of next year before separating themselves from the large herds. Those who think in this manner bureaucratize the directive. The party greatly appreciates the example of Lushnje and Fier districts, and the experience of hundreds and thousands of brigades which are already supplying their members with fresh milk from the small herds; it appreciates the positive social and economic effects, as well as the militant and creative spirit in which the directive has been implemented by them.

The employment of active forces is the starting point of our plans. However, regardless of our aims and plans, it is not always easy to coordinate the number of new jobs and new workers in all sectors and industries. Therefore, when it is possible to create more jobs than stipulated in the plan, strict adherence to it is something we can do without. It would be a paradox were we to criticize here the Tirana comrades for having violated the plan by having already created more jobs than was stipulated for the whole year. The comrades in Vlore have also done commendable work by creating double the number of new jobs stipulated for the whole year.

Neither the State Planning Commission, nor the Ministry of Finances, nor the Foreign Trade Ministry should hesitate in determining the number of people to be employed and in allocating the necessary funds to restart this activity, instead of waiting until next year. Why should the production of small items and the utilization of waste materials be progressing badly and in waves, so to speak? The party believes that the production of such small items is being viewed by some people as a temporary campaign and a facultative matter, instead of viewing it as an economic task reflecting thrift and initiative in meeting the needs of the people, in securing additional revenues, and in opening new jobs. This activity has not yet become a mandatory part of the plans of enterprises. Nor has it found the support of the Ministry of Internal Trade. It is up to this ministry to stimulate the interest of producing enterprises in increasing the production of small items, thus creating more jobs and better meeting the needs of the people.

At present, when the initiative to produce small and very small items is being broadly implemented and when innovation is gathering momentum, there are considerable opportunities to accelerate the creation of new jobs. It is necessary, however, to act energetically and without procrastination. Comrade Enver has suggested more than once and the competent organs have been instructed more than once to adopt measures to enable young people to be employed in the economy with lower remuneration. This remuneration can then be raised in accordance with the respective scales when these young people have gained their qualifications. No one has opposed this suggestion with convincing arguments. But the matter is dragging on, supposedly because studies are being undertaken. But these studies seem to be dragging on for ever and ever. Generally, this problem requires more agile action. A great role can and must be played here by the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Finance, the banks, the Ministry of Internal Trade and the Ministry of Foreign Trade, which are interested in stimulating production, in securing more financial and foreign currency revenues, and to meet the needs of the people. If it proves profitable, the Kavaje salt plan should restart operations.

The State Planning Commission did well, after being stimulated by the Council of Ministers, increasing the plan for the procurement of eggs from the private farmyards of cooperativists from 2 million eggs of 20 million. But why did the district executive comittees fail to notice that according to the initial plan every private farmyard would provide only 5 eggs per annum? In the same way, only 4 percent of the planned meat purchases were effected during the first 5 months of this year. But when the district comrades were instructed to see to the matter themselves instead of waiting for the cooperatives to come to the collecting centers, the 6 month plan was almost entirely fulfilled during last month alone. When the foreign trade organs managed to sell some stocks that had been sitting for a long time, the trade in free currency reached almost double the monthly average. These examples indicate that considerable reserves exist, which are not properly utilized owing to shortcomings in management methods, that a more operative style is required, that concrete solutions are required, that efficient organization and persistence are required.

The party and the state and economic organs should show greater appreciation of the organizational aspect of matters. No task can be carried efficiently and on time unless suitable organizational measures are adopted. It is obvious that in general our organization is sound and efficient, be it in the party, the state, or the economy. This organization has from time to time been adapted to new conditions, the country's development, and the higher level of cadres.

By this I mean, Comrade Ramiz Alia stated, the changes that we have made at various times concerning the country's administrative division, the organization of the economy in accordance with the branches, creating and recreating -- when necessary -- ministries and other central and scientific departments, the internal construction of enterprises and agricultural cooperatives, and so forth. The party has always sought the most suitable form, the optimal measure in determining the size of economic units, regulations, dependence, and management. It has from time to time carried out divisions of activities, or joined activities, in order to stimulate the development of production forces and to better utilize the conditions created as a result of the progress on the economy, culture, technology, and of the people themselves. In the future, too, let us not hesitate to consolidate management through the improvement of organization wherever the need may arise.

Problems of various kinds have arisen: There are agricultural cooperatives covering large areas, such as the Bazi cooperative in Mat District, which extends from Milot to Burreli; the Shijak cooperative, with 17,000 inhabitants, or the Bilisht cooperative, extending from the foothills of the Morava Mountain to the border, and which has even one sector in Gjonbabas, at the foot of the Ostrovica Mountain in Skraper. This applies also to some agricultural enterprises. We also have trading and communal service activities that are being administered by one single enterprise even in large cities like Tirana, with its 200,000 inhabitants and more. The question is to find the optimal size of organizational units in accordance with present-day conditions. This must be studied carefully, but the matter should not be allowed to drag on and on forever.

Comrade Ramiz Alia went on to say: In the fulfillment of plans the role of organization is indivisible from that of science. When we draft plans in whatever field, we give great consideration to the contribution made by science. Without knowledge and culture, without schools and science, success is impossible. In some areas, the oil and chrome industries are based primarily on geological discoveries made in past years. The scientific institutions in this field are taking a lot from the econony, giving little in return. The degree of success of their studies and research is removing itself from the pace of production and the needs of economy. The Ninth AWP Congress stated that science has become a direct productive force and this was a great appreciation of the achievements of science and an honor for the work of people in this field. But science must be up to the tasks confronting it with regard to the country's development.

The quality of engineering products cannot be raised through amateurism, new mineral-bearing fields cannot be discovered without cooperation between various disciplines and without precise studies, livestock yields cannot be raised without breed improvements and the intensive utilization of soil for forage crops, and fishing grounds cannot be utilized through primitive practices and methods. We must give more to science, but we must also ask more from it with regard to production, efficiency, and technological progress. In this context, management work, including work in the central departments, must be as scientific as possible. Let us take, for example, the Ministry of Agriculture. One must say that if there is a privileged sector for which the party organizations and the state organs at the base and in the districts show particular solicitude, this is agriculture.

Why is it then necessary for the ministry to know in detail how many times has this or that field of wheat has been cultivated or how many tons of organic fertilizer have been collected during a particular week? Why should the ministry make an inventory of the number of the brigade-level herds three or four times a month?

The ministry has more important problems to resolve, such as the productivity of seeds, breed improvements, material and technical supplies, mechanization, the soil enrichment, measures to get two crops annually from every agricultural unit, the forage base for livestock, and so forth. It is up to the people in the ministry to think about irrigation, about the schedule for the construction of the Banje hydropower project. There are numerous such problems in the livestock sector, forestry, horticulture, in the vegetable-growing sector, viticulture, and so forth, not to mention the question of production relations.

The Ninth AWP Congress directed that the production of tobacco and cigarettes should become a major export item. But this cannot be implemented merely by thinking that the acreage devoted to tobacco should be doubled. It is a fact that acreage is being increased. It is a fact that tobacco and cigarettes constitute an important proportion of exports. But acute problems have arisen in recent years which must be studied and resolved by the respective departments. Intelligent thinking is required to effect the necessary changes in agriculture, and also in industry. Agriculture is required to improve the quality of small-leaved tobaccos, even by accepting lower yields, and it is required to increase the acreage on which burley tobacco is grown. In industry, changes must be made with regard to the technology of blending tobaccos and in the production of cigarettes. These are some of the problems which concern the departments.

One of the important tasks set out by the Ninth AWP Congress, Comrade Ramiz Alia went on to say, concerns the increase in the number of livestock. It is a fact that in the past year the number of sheep and goats has increased by about 300,000 head. This means that the target of raising the number of sheep and goats to 4 million by the end of the 5-year period can be reached, although comrades in the districts still consider this to be a hard bone to chew. Naturally, this cannot be achieved solely by concentrating on sheep and creating all kinds of obstacles to goat-raising, supposedly in the name of protecting forests. In addition, the number of livestock cannot be increased if livestock are slaughtered indiscriminately, if tens of thousands of livestock die or are slaughtered without trace. The same applies to cows and pigs. Over 30,000 heifers and 60,000 pigs are slaughtered without having reached their full weight. This not only checks the numerical growth of livestock, it also reduces meat production.

It has become a practice that while state standards are respected with regard to the livestock delivered to the state, the livestock slaughtered by the economic units for their own internal use is frequently under weight, all kinds of pretexts being invented for this. An end must be put to this situation through more effecient party work in the agricultural cooperatives, as well as through mandatory measures to be imposed by the government. Why not impose sanctions and fines on those specialists and managers who permit livestock under state standards to be slaughtered? Why not impose fines for loss of livestock at a much higher va'ue than the nominal value of the inventories? These are ideas that must be studied by respective organs. There are many other ideas concerning management in the livestock sector. Those that are considered to be suitable should be accepted and implemented without allowing things to drag on.

All central departments are confronted with such problems, and only they can resolve them. The level of studies must therefore be raised everywhere. This must become a strict rule for everyone. Let us bear in mind that the party and state organs in the districts have grown and have great intellectual force, a great experience. The state organs must give them qualified assistance to enable them to resolve key problems which they could not resolve without the assistance of central departments.

That is why we must improve management and strengthen organization. Good organization is also a prerequisite for sound discipline, for control, and efficient accountancy. Good organization is also a prerequisite in the struggle against manifestations of bureaucracy, liberalism, and procrastination.

Finally, Comrade Ramiz Alia said, I would like to dwell on some questions concerning our foreign policy since, as we know, our development cannot be separated from events in the world. I spoke at the Trade Union Congress about international problems, and I have no intention to consider them in general now. I will merely concentrate on certain specific problems to stress further how they should be understood and viewed. The present international situation, as was also analysed at the Ninth AWP Congress, is highly complicated, burdened with many tensions, acute conflicts, and embittered contradictions. The rivalry between the superpowers, their efforts to extend their domination and hegemony, frequent economic crises, and the general intensification of large-scale capital's plunder and exploitation of the peoples, make the present situation an unstable one, add to the dangers which threaten the freedom and independence of the peoples, peace, and general security. This forces us to be always vigilant, always on guard, and ready so that no situation will take us by surprise or unprepared. As Comrade Enver taught us, vigilance assumes the fulfillment of plans, the strengthening of the national economy, the forging of the moral and political unity of the people, and the military readiness of our armed forces.

At present the world finds itself in the middle of a big political campaign over disarmament, mounted by the United States of America and the Soviet Union. The subject of the discussions between the two superpowers is the existing equilibrium in nuclear weapons, and relevant measures not to upset it. There are various reasons which lead the two superpowers to talk and perhaps reach an understanding on some slight partial and regional slackening of the arms race. These may be military, such as the arrival at the conclusion that at present neither side can achieve decisive superiority in the field of armaments; or economic, for each superpower for its own reasons may not be able to afford another bout in the arms race; or reasons of internal politics, since both Reagan, whose party, shaken by the Irangate scandal, finds itself on the threshold of elections, and Gorbachev, involved in his so-called "restructuring," have need for pause and personal success. They may be international reasons, for it is said that siting nuclear weapons beyond one's own state borders can place them beyond control and lead to the danger of a nuclear war between the superpowers against their will.

There could be other reasons. Now there is the possibility of the Americans and the Soviets concluding an agreement for the withdrawal of short and medium-range missiles from Europe, weapons that they positioned only a few years ago. It is understandable that each side will strain to exploit the agreement for its own propaganda purposes both at home and abroad. Our duty is to explain that despite this step nothing will have changed as far as the avoidance of war and the guarantee of peace is concerned. The superpowers' atomic weaponry remains very extensive and of ever increasing capability. The removal of a type or category of missile does not reduce the danger of the outbreak of nuclear war, either on purpose or by accident. The threat of the nuclear sword with which the superpowers exert their pressure upon the peoples of various countries is likewise not reduced. Other weapons of mass annihilation remain, such as chemical and bacteriological weapons. There are also the bottomless arsenals of conventional weapons, which are of devastating effect.

The production of arms, the arms trade, and the arms race in general in our time, have been transformed into a precondition of imperialism's existence, one of its main tools in realizing its hegemonist and expansionist policies, and have become a modern way of subjecting and exploiting the peoples. It is politically naive to imagine that the American and Soviet imperialists will destroy this base themselves. This is not the age of miracles.

Nonetheless, people cannot and must not consider the problem of disarmament fatalistically, or think of war as inevitable. We, as the communists and revolutionaries we are, believe in the destiny of the peoples. If the peoples unite, they have the necessary strength to stop the superpowers hurling the world into a war of extermination. This correct Marxist thesis lies at the foundation of our struggle for peace, and must always be the basis for all our propaganda on this issue.

In connection with the Balkans, Comrade Ramiz Alia continued later, I spoke at the Trade Union Congress, and especially about the Yugoslav proposal for a meeting of the foreign ministers of the Balkan countries. I will not repeat what I said then. But I wish to state some things in connection with our standpoint more exactly.

In principle and in general we are not against international meetings, including those in the Balkans. We are regular members of many international organizations and participate actively in their work, whether political, as in the case of the United Nations, or economic and cultural, such as that of UNESCO, FAO, WHO, UNCTAD, and others. We present there our opinions and viewpaoints, according to our interests and the principles we defend.

In this framework, we have no prejudices about the Yugoslav proposal either, and we are not embarking with a priori attitude. But we cannot fail to say that the Yugoslav proposal has not been made out of a desire to create an atmosphere of Balkan friendship and cooperation, as it pretends, but for propaganda purposes, so that the Yugoslav leadership can recover its lost authority in the eyes of public opinion at home and abroad.

Present Yugoslav policy testifies to its efforts to fan, not quench, the flames of the Balkans. Yugoslavia maintains a visibly hostile stance against our country, and has become even more arrogant in recent years. Yugoslavia has not given Albania the slightest sign of wishing to establish truly equal, good-neighbor relations with our country, free from old chauvinist anti-Albanian thinking. We are not talking about trading relations, which are carried out on a basis of mutual interests, nor about the Titograd-Shkoder railroad, which the Yugoslavs depict as an act of philanthropy toward Albania, and for which we almost had to pay a tribute [harac -- tribute once levied by the Ottoman Empire]. No. It is a question of cultural, sports, and scientific exchanges, and human contacts, which are now almost completely absent, not only with Kosovo, but with the whole of Yugoslavia.

We think that the solution of present problems through bilateral talks would be to the benefit of each country and the whole region. This path would lead to a creation of trust and the necessary atmosphere for the consideration of pan-Balkan problems too. Our relations with Yugoslavia asre greatly affected, as experience has shown, by the internal situation in that country. They improve or deteriorate in direct proportion with this state of affairs. The Yugoslav leadership explains away its difficulties and problems by continually looking for foreign culprits, blaming this or that country for internally created situations and depicting this or that as an imminent danger for the independence of Yugoslavia. For example, they blame Albania for the situation in Kosovo, although everyone knows it is a consequence of extreme economic backwardness and the mistaken national policy pursued by Yugoslavia.

A few days ago a special meeting of the LCY Central Committee was devoted to Kosovo. The Serbian clan which insisted on holding this plenum demands that certain aims be achieved: that a political and ideological climate be achieved to support the removal of those few national and democratic rights which gave provincial autonomy to the Albanians; the further instigation of anti-Albanian psychosis and prejudice with the aim of banishing the Albanians as elements of Yugoslav society and the state; the acceptance and legitimization of a return to the policy of the assimilation of Albanians followed in the interwar period; making the leaders of the northern republics also join the Kosovo dance, under the threat of a military coup d'etat and the imposition of total Serbian domination; and presenting to world and especially Western opinion a dark future for Yugoslavia if the problems of Kosovo are not solved according to Servian demands.

The present demands of the Serbian clan lead to a dangerous situation. They are borrowed from the unitarist line of Rankovic, and are a significant departure from the line of the Yugoslav National Liberation War, which had at its center the ideal of the brotherhood and unity of the peoples, and the realization of the equality of nations. But history has shown that policies of inequality and national oppression, especially in a multinational country, have dire consequences. As was clear in the recent plenum of the LCY Central Committee, Yugoslavia intends not only to impose silence upon us over what is happening in Kosovo, to prevent us from taking an interest in the fate of the Albanians in Yugoslavia. The leadership wishes to assume a kind of right not only to consider, but also to present to international world opinion, every word that we say in the defense of the Albanians in Yugoslavia as an interference in internal affairs, as a support for irredentists, activity which destabilizes Yugoslavia, and even an act which tempts the superpowers to intervene in the Balkans.

He will never yield to this pressure. Our standpoint on Kosovo has been correct, principled, and also based on international laws such as the UN Statute, which recognizes the right of every state to interest itself in national minorities living in other states. We have said and always will say that as Albanians, as communists and internationalists, as democrats and humanists, it is our lawful duty to defend our brothers in Yugoslavia, to raise our voice against all discrimination against them and against everything that tramples on the rights which are recognized for them in the Yugoslav Constitution, for their language, culture, traditions, and their civil and national rights. Nothing can deter us from this obligation. Not now, nor ever, will we ever accept the arrogant demand not to take an interest in Kosovo, and as a reward for this to have the doors of cooperation with Yugoslavia opened.

It is a miserable invention of Yugoslav propaganda that we only want relations with Kosovo. That is not our attitude. We are for normal relations and good-neighborliness with all of Yugoslavia, with all its republics and provinces, but without excepting Kosovo -- while the Yugoslavs seek ties and cooperation with Albania, but leave out Kosovo. Our foreign policy, as we have always emphasized, is not governed by circumstances, but is principled, realistic, and constructive. As Comrade Enver taught us, in every standpoint and every activity we undertake in the field of international relations, on every occasion and at all times, we place at the forefront the interests of our republics, their defense, the future of the freedom and independence of the nation, and the progress of the cause of socialism, peace, and security in the world.

We must never forget the external conditions in which we are building socialism. We are situated in the Balkans, in an area full of various problems and conflicts, divided and split by the superpowers, full of doubts and distrust toward each other.

We bear these realities in mind when we talk about the Balkans. Neither do we forget this situation in our relations with our neighbors with whom history and geography have compelled us to live. We will make every effort to find points of contact with Yugoslavia, where we have common interests. We will work to maintain and promote trade and cultural relations, without surrendering our principles, or our concern for our Albanian brothers who live in Yugoslavia.

Within the context of relations with neighbors, as is well known, the party has devoted particular care to friendship and cooperation with Greece and Italy, our two other immediate neighbors. It must be said that there is every possibility of developing good relations with these countries, in all fields, to our common interest. We must exploit both those contradictions which exist and favorable circumstances which arise to the benefit of defending the interests of the homeland.

The tactics followed in the field of our international relations change, since problems change and evolve in the ebb and flow of revolutionary national liberation movements, new issues arise requiring fresh consideration, and so on. What does not change is the general line of the party, the preservation of total political and economic independence, national defense, complete irreconcilability with imperialism and revisionism, proletarian internationalism and solidarity with the peoples, who are against war, in favor of peace and the progress of mankind. Therefore, we must be more determined and militant in the defense and explanation of our standpoints and views. It is our necessary duty to show ourselves to be measured and modest, to insist that we explain our policies quietly and patiently to other people, to inform them of our concerns and intentions. If we do not do this ourselves, others will not do it for us, but will speak ill of us, distorting and slandering what we do.

We do not participate, for instance, in the Conference for European Security and other activities of this kind which are manipulated by the superpowers. But our absence does not mean that problems of European security do not objectively exist, and that the peoples are not concerned with them and do not have a sincere interest in seeing them solved. The fact that we do not take part in the meeting also does not mean that we are not interested in and have no opinion on ensuring peace in Europe, or that we have no viewpoint on general and particular international problems. We have our opinions, and we must explain them patiently to others, whether through bilateral contacts, or in the various meetings in which we do take part.

Our country has gained well-merited respect and sympathy in the world. Everybody speaks with admiration of the fact that Albania is a truly free and independent country, which is developing and advancing relying entirely upon its own resources, which opposes imperialism and social-imperialism, and unequivocally supports the struggle of the peoples. It is our duty to show ourselves more active in the field of propaganda abroad. In this field, we will expand mutual exchanges with other countries, and take part in those specific international activities in which we are interested.

In conclusion, Comrade Ramiz Alia said: [begin Alia recording] Comrades, the proceedings of this plenum strengthen our confidence in the fulfillment of the plan of the 1987 plan, which is highly important within the eighth 5-year period. The task of the party is to maintain the impetus of the masses and to throw them into fresh mass actions in all fields. In this year of the congresses of the mass organizations, and of historical events and anniversaries, such as the 75th anniversary of the Proclamation of Independence and the 45th anniversary of the Conference of Peze, let us work to achieve fresh successes in all fields and to promote the victories of socialism. Long live the party. Glory to the life and work of Comrade Enver Hoxha. [applause] [end recording]

CPSU DELEGATION VISITS BOTEVGRAD, GABROVO 14 JULY

AU142015 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Text] On 14 July the CPSU Central Committee delegation led by Aleksandra Biryukova, CPSU Central Committee secretary, visited the Botevgrad Technological-Chemical Combine. The guests were accompanied by Comrade Emil Khristov and Elena (?Toteva), chairman of the "Industry For Man" Association.

Dancho Doganov, director of the combine, briefed the guests on the accelerated introduction of top scientific-technical achievements. The Soviet guests demonstrated special interest in the social achievements of the collective.

In Gabrovo, the delegation members were acquainted with the production of the Burya Textile Plant, the Gabrovo unit of the Novotex Economic Combine, and the Textile Machine-Building Scientific-Production Combine. The guests were shown the new textile machines (Predima) and (Plenomit), which produce high quality worsted fabrics.

The Soviet guests also had a meeting with the leadership of the "Industry For Man" Association.

GREECE'S PRIME MINISTER PAPANDREOU ARRIVES 15 JULY

AU150826 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 15 Jul 87

[Text] A short time ago Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou arrived on a friendly working visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council.

At Sofia Airport he was cordially greeted by Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, who spoke words of welcome. Comrade Georgi Atanasov introduced to the Greek leader the officials who had come to meet him: Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov; Trade Minister Khristo Khristov, chairman of the Bulgarian section of the joint Bulgarian-Greek Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation; and deputy ministers.

The ambassadors of the two countries, Petur Slavchev and Ioannis Bourloyannis-Tsangarides, were also among those present.

BCP'S TSANOV DEPARTS FOR ROMANIA 14 JULY

AU140936 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Text] Vasil Tsanov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, departed today for Bucharest on a working visit at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee. At Sofia Airport he was seen off by Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

NICU CEAUSESCU, ROMANIAN YOUTH DELEGATION ARRIVE

AU131319 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 13 Jul 87

[Text] At the invitation of the Dimitrov Komsomol Central Committee, a delegation of Romania's Union of Communist Youth, led by Nicu Ceausescu, candidate member of the RCP PEC and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth, arrived in Bulgaria on an official visit on 13 July.

At Sofia airport the delegation was greeted by Andrey Bondzhulov, first secretary of the Dimitrov Komsomol Central Committee.

Talk With Bundzhulov

AU131723 Sofia BTA in English 1548 GMT 13 Jul 87

[Text] Sofia, July 13 (BTA) -- The leaders of the Dimitrov Young Communist League and the Union of Communist Youth of Romania expressed satisfaction with the development of the relations between the two organizations.

At a meeting between Mr Andrey Bundzhulov, first secretary of the CC of the Dimitrov Young Communist League, and Mr Nicu Ceausescu, first secretary of the CC of the Union of Communist Youth of Romania, the two youth leaders reiterated the desire of the young people of their countries to activate their ties in all fields of life in accordance with the bilateral top level agreements and in the interest of the peoples of Bulgaria and Romania.

The participants in the talks exchanged information on the socio-economic development of Bulgaria and Romania and young people's involvement in the fulfilment of the decisions of the communist parties of the two countries.

Balev Receives Nicu Ceausescu

AU141332 Sofia BTA in English 1245 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Text] Sofia, July 14 (BTA) -- Today Mr Milko Balev, Politburo member and secretary of the CC of the BCP, received Mr Nicu Ceausescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the Romanian Communist Party and first secretary of the Union of Communist Youth in Romania, who leads a delegation of the union on a visit here at the invitation of the CC of the Dimitrov Young Communist League.

They stressed the role of the two youth organizations for the fulfillment of the tasks set by the latest congresses of the Bulgarian Communist Party and of the Romanian Communist Party for the strengthening and promotion of Bulgaro-Romanian friendship and cooperation. An emphasis was laid on the significance of the active work of the youth unions for the assertion of peace and security in the Balkans.

The meeting, which passed in a cordial comradely atmosphere, was attended by Mr Andrey Bundzhulov, first secretary of the CC of the Dimitrov Young Communist League.

Appeal to Balkan Youth

AU141911 Sofia BTA in English 1834 GMT 14 Jul 87

["The Youth in the Struggle for Universal Peace and Security" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 14 (BTA) -- The Bulgarian and the Romanian youth are convinced that the most important task today is the struggle for averting a thermonuclear catastrophe and for eliminating war from mankind's life.

An address to the youth of the Balkan countries, adopted at the rally of friendship between the youth of Bulgaria and Romania held here today, calls the young generation of the region to struggle still more actively for stopping the arms race and for strengthening peace and detente. The youth should constantly step up their contribution to the realization of the ideas for turning the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons, into a zone of peace, good-neighbourliness and mutually advantageous cooperation. The Bulgarian and the Romanian youth declare themsevles for the broadening and deepening of cooperation among the youth organizations in the Balkans and for the rallying of all peace-loving forces in the region regardless of their differences in the name of peace and life on the planet.

The rally was attended by Mr Andrey Bundzhulov, first secretary of the CC of the Dimitrov Young Communist League, and Mr Nicu Ceausescu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the Romanian Communist Party and first secretary of the CC of the Union of Communist Youth of Romania, who is paying a visit here.

ZHIVKOV, ATANASOV GREET MONGOLIAN COUNTERPARTS

AU131609 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Jul 87 pp 1, 6

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, and Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent a greeting message to Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, and Comrade Dumaagiyn Sodnom, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR], in connection with the country's national holiday. The message reads:

Dear comrades,

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the entire Bulgarian people, and on our personal behalf we send you and the entire working people of fraternal Mongolia most cordial greetings and wishes on the 66th anniversary of the victory of the people's revolution.

During the past years the diligent Mongolian people under the leadership of their tested vanguard -- the MPRP -- and in a close alliance and cooperation with the great USSR and the other countries of the socialist community, achieved remarkable successes in all areas of social life and in developing their country's economic, cultural, and scientific life.

Our people highly value the peace-loving and constructive foreign policy course of socialist Mongolia, aimed to strengthen peace and cooperation in Asia and throughout the world.

The 1967 treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian People's Republic and the MPR, whose 20th anniversary we celebrate now, has a significant role in the comprehensive development of relations between our countries and peoples.

The new treaty on friendship and cooperation between our countries, which was signed just 1 month ago, has great importance in further expanding and strengthening Bulgarian-Mongolian relations in all areas of life.

On the day of your bright anniversary we wish you, dear comrades and fraternal Mongolian people new and even greater successes in the struggle to implement the decisions of the 19th MPRP Congress for the development of socialist Mongolia.

FLOODS CAUSE SEVERE DAMAGE, FOUR DEATHS 4 JULY

AU141606 Sofia ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 12 July 87 p 3

[Report by Iliya Monov from town of General Toshevo, Tolbukhin Okrug: "After the Great Flood"; date not given]

[Excerpts] "A great flood, a great wonder!" exclaimed Cooperative Union member Veliko Zhelev, hero of socialist labor, with whom I spoke about the disaster that struck the town of General Toshevo and the villages of Kardam Pisarovo, Presilentsi, Lyulyakovo, Prisad, Malina, Chernookovo, Ravnets, and Ograzhden. Torrential rain, accompanied by hail, poured down for 4 hours on 4 July and flooded about 160 houses, 167 work buildings, and about 50,000 decares of agricultural crops.

The picture will not be complete unless it is stated that almost all the dwellings through which the rains raged have been rendered uninhabitable, and that 143 work buildings have been destroyed. Substantial losses were sustained at the "Albena" joinery works, the "Dimitur Ganev" footwear factory, and the machine-building works.

The total damage in the public and personal sector amount to 6.5 million leva; damage in the agro-industrial complexes alone is valued at 2.5 million leva, with more than half of this amount relating to the wheat crop.

Four people were victims of the natural disaster, but the number could have been many times higher, had it not occurred during the day; people had to be rescued over fences and through windows. [passage omitted]

I looked around, made inquiries, listened to township leaders, public figures, and victims. They all declared with sorrow: "We can't cope by ourselves!"

Indeed the disaster is beyond the powers of the townships, the municipality, and the okrug. Building materials are needed, ranging from bricks, lime and cement, to roof tiles. Professional building labor is also needed. The popular saying "Help yourself first" is correct, but this is beyond the real capacities of the local people. The first help arrived in the form of monetary aid, 100-150 leva per member of each family that had suffered. [passage omitted]

The people of Dobrudzha are not accustomed to sitting and waiting. The disaster and its consequences have destroyed their normal life, and it is impossible for them to cope without substantial, organized help on a mass scale.

STROUGAL RECEIVES USSR ENVOY IN PRAGUE

LD142004 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received today in Prague Viktor Lomakin, Soviet ambassador to the CSSR. They discussed specific proposals for further deepening and widening cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the USSR particularly in the economic sphere.

SOJAK, DELEGATION DEPART FOR BRAZILIAN CONGRESS

LD142153 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Text] A CPCZ delegation left by air today for the Eighth Congress of the Brazilian Communist Party. It is led by Zbynek Sojak, CPCZ Central Committee member and the head of a department.

RUDE PRAVO ON RESULTS OF ARTISTS' CONGRESSES

AU081507 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Jun 87 p 1

[Editorial: "The Arts Are Facing the Present"]

[Text] The national and federal congresses of all our artists' unions were held between March and June, one after another (except the congress of the Czechoslovak Architects' Union, which will be held in autumn). The purpose of all the deliberations conducted by our writers, graphic artists, architects, dramatic artists, composers, and concert artists was, above all, to look into the future, to critically appraise the work to date and, on the basis of this analysis, to determine the line of further activity and the way to accomplish the tasks which follow both from the status of the arts in our society, and from the demands of our times.

The initial incentive for the congresses lay in the conclusions adopted by the 17th CPCZ Congress. Current events in the Soviet Union were an inspiration for their deliberations and were significantly reflected in them; our artists are obviously following these events with great interest and also want to learn from them for their own further work.

The congresses were characterized by frankly expressed views. The Central Committee reports presented in individual unions and the statements of individual delegates contained both critical and self-critical statements. They showed that the artists have fully grasped the significance and position of the arts in society and that they feel great responsibility for the social consequences of artistic work. Several statements in the discussion transcended the framework of art and culture, and touched on all-social problems, particularly those directly connected with the process of accelerating the country's economic and social development.

It was confirmed that our artists see one of their tasks in the coming period as assisting this process by tying art as closing as possible to real life. However, our art still has great shortfalls in this respect. The congress discussions showed that it is necessary to penetrate to the actual, essential problems of present life far deeper than to date. All fields of art should be freed of descriptiveness, they should not be mere illustrations of the present, they should turn their critical, demanding attention toward life. [paragraph continues]

We expect works of art to truly assist us by criticizing shortcomings, but also by giving us good examples. It is necessary to provide a truthful picture of our present as a whole. But neither literature, nor dramatic art provide us with such a picture. It is necessary to free them from grayness and boredom, and from their lack of interesting features, because a gray, boring, and uninteresting picture of our present life will bring even the best-intentioned contents into the sphere of readers', viewers', and listeners' deep disinterest.

A number of statements made at the congresses criticized the central bodies of individual unions and their inadequate links with the membership base. The delegates demanded that all members be informed in detail about union activities; that a steadily increasing number of creative artists should actively participate in these activities; and that the artists' unions should contribute far more than previously toward consolidating and unifying value criteria for works of art and art criticism, toward developing discussions and crystallizing views. This would establish favorable prerequisites for also enhancing the positive influence on those artists who still stand outside the unions.

Ideologically our unions of creative artists continue to preserve their principle of selectivity. At the congresses it was stressed that the selection of new members should be approached individually, and that everybody who sincerely and honestly wants to create for society and for socialism, and who has the necessary prerequisites for this, should be able to become a member.

A lot must also be changed in the relationship between artists and art critics. Criticism should be one of our most important helpers; but it can help only those who are sincerely interested in receiving it, who are both capable of listening to it and willing to do so. On the other hand, only those critics who only have good and beautiful art in mind can help us, and who are both capable of listening to such art and willing to listen to it and perceive it. In this respect, too, the unions of creative artists can accomplish a great deal by strengthening the platform for discussions between artists and critics and for clarifying the value criteria used in creative work and in criticism.

The congresses also showed that the independence of artists' unions and their cooperation with state agencies, and with everybody who could help us establish optimum conditions for creating good works of art must be constantly enhanced.

It can be said that all the congresses emphasized the problems of esthetic education in general, and of such education for children and young people in particular. The present state of literary and musical education was particularly sharply criticized. It is quite obvious that we must not procrastinate in this sphere, and at least quickly complete the draft of the national program of esthetic education which is currently being prepared by the two Ministries of Culture, together with other agencies and institutions. In the same way, it is important to establish conditions for the gradual realization of this program.

The congresses of Czechoslovak unions also devoted great attention to Czechoslovak and international cultural relations. They discussed at length the need for true Czech-Slovak mutuality, in which far more must be done to learn about each other's works of art. Book publishing and the organization of concerts and exhibitions, guest performances of theater ensembles, and movies -- all these forms must be developed and further strengthened.

They young and middle generations of creative artists have a great responsibility for future works of art, as became obvious during the congress discussions, in which young artists voiced very clearcut views and stands. In elections to the new union bodies an unprecedented number of young people were elected, who thus became partly responsible for the future fate of our arts. But this does not mean that offices in union bodies can be decisive -- only creative art can. Moreover, we justly expect young people to introduce original, new, and unhackneyed views on the present into our entire cultural life, and to know how to awaken our interest by the contents of what they say and by the variety of forms in which they clothe it.

This year more criticism was heard at the congresses than in previous years. We would find it hard to cite an area of artistic creation or of the work of creative artists' unions which was not subjected to criticism. This fully corresponds to the broader contexts of social events, and to the overall atmosphere in our society which wants to establish conditions for rectifying shortcomings by openly criticizing them. The main thing in our arts (as in our entire society) is to make full use of all creative energy to develop all the good things created by our artists to date, and to stand and face the present and the present problems of society.

TRADE UNIONS COUNCIL-FEDERAL PRESIDIUM SESSION HELD

LD100632 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1400 GMT 9 Jul 87

[Text] Presidiums of the federal government and of the secretariat of the Central Council of Trade Unions held a joint session in Prague yesterday. Present at the session was Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal and Miroslav Zavadil, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, who chaired the session.

The session examined the implementation of the conclusions of the last session in November 1986 and noted that most of the ideas were implemented. In the social sphere, relevant legal measures were adopted on the care of pensioners and families with children. In home trade, food industry, some professions, education, culture, and bus transport, the most pressing wage problems were settled. In this connection the secretariat of the Central Council of Trade Unions pointed out that there is still a considerable amount of overtime, that work in particular in the textile, ready-made clothes, and leather processing industries where women predominate is intense and strenuous and that wages of women in the lowest paying jobs do not increase in keeping with the general level of earnings increases. It was agreed that relevant ministers, in cooperation with the Central Council of Trade Union, would make a general assessment by the end of the first half of next year of the further improvement of working and living conditions of econommically active women.

Also, the implementation of this year's economic plan and the preparation of next year's plan were discussed. It was emphasized that the planned tasks are implemented unsatisfactorily in the majority of the most important sectors and that many problems have worsened compared to last year's development.

The secretariat of the Central Council of Trade Unions expressed its support for the government measures on the fulfillment of the planned tasks, aiming at the intensification of the economy, improving the situation in the home market, and creating necessary resources to satisfy the growing needs of the population. It also mentioned the critical attitude of the trade union organizations and bodies toward shortcomings in material-technical supplies, management and planning, and in supply and customer relations.

The Presidium of the federal government and the secretariat of the Central Council of Trade Unions also discussed a group of issues related to the bill of the law on state enterprise. The secretariat of the Central Council of Trade Unions expressed its full support for the bill and announced that the Central Council of Trade Unions will discuss the results of the discussions in the primary organizations and higher trade union bodies this autumn.

At the end of the joint meeting they assessed the comments and proposals on the work of state and economic bodies that were delivered at trade union conferences and congresses.

SAFETY OF NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS STRESSED

AU081322 Prague TRIBUNA No 26 in Czech of 1 Jul 87 p 3

[Vojtech Fejt article: "Nuclear Security: The Bar Goes Higher and Higher"]

[Excerpts] The first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan was a successful period for the Czechoslovak nuclear power industry. [passage omitted]

The analyses of the CSSR Ministry of Fuels and Energy and the State Supervision of the Czechoslovak Commission For Atomic Energy (CSKAE) stress that the operation of all production blocks was stable and reliable last year. In recent months, attention was concentrated, in particular, on our oldest V-1 power plant, which has been operating in Jaslovske Bohunice for 8 years. Engineer Jiri Beranek, the chief inspector of nuclear safety, stresses that its equipment has stood the test equally well, even though it is practically one technological generation older than its sisters in Jaslovske Bohunice and Dukovany.

Confirmed Quality [subhead]

"The V-1 power plant exceeded last year's state plan of electricity production by 2.2 percent, while there was only one unplanned operational closedown -- due to a false alarm activated by safety control devices," Comrade Beranek reported at a recent press conference. And he immediately added that nothing was left to chance. They paid attention to any, even the smallest, disruption of operation. The disruptions were regularly discussed -- in the presence of inspectors of the CSKAE's State Supervision -- by the defects commission, which not only disclosed the causes, but also proposed the necessary measures to prevent their repetition. For example, in the middle of June 1986 there were strong storms in the vicinity of Jaslovske Bohunice, during which -- due to the activation of the electrically operated safety devices -- the outlet line of the second block of the V-1 power plant became disconnected. Turbines reduced their performance to the level of their own consumption only. At the same time, however, the loss of pressure in the active zone increased, which activated the safety control devices, and the reactor was put out of operation. The defects commission, aware that the transitory [prechodovy] process, during which a change in the main parameters occurs, is unstable, was resolving the problems with the greatest consistency. [passage omitted]

False safety alarms and shortcomings in measuring and regulatory systems are problems with which the defects commissions have to deal in the other power plants fairly frequently. These exceptional events only emphasize that also the most modern technology must be operated by experienced people with profound theoretical knowledge, who are capable of analyzing a situation when it arises, and decide what has to be done to rectify it. The year ended with similar results in the V-2 power plants in Jaslovske Bohunice and Dukovany, in which some minor technical problems also cropped up, especially in measuring and regulatory equipment. They were connected with the block's checks and its best operation, and were immediately eliminated. [passage omitted]

However, the CSKAE's state supervision last year -- in addition to checking the operation of nuclear power plants -- also controlled, for example, whether the intermediate storage of used fuel in Jaslovske Bohunice was being put in operation in accordance with all the principles of nuclear safety. Here, too, the greatest attention is the order of the day, because the fuel used in all our pressure reactors of the VVER 440 type will be stored here for 5 years, and only then it will be transported to the Soviet Union for final disposal. [passage omitted]

We Keep Nothing Secret [subhead]

Everything we have said so far attests to the fact that we deal with the issues of nuclear safety quite openly and concretely. From the series of materials, which TRIBUNA published last year, it is obvious that we do not keep anything secret from our citizens, the technical community, or our neighboring states. At the press conference, Comrade Beranek stressed that systematically informing and explaining problems of nuclear safety is an integral part of the fundamental duties of the CSKAE's State Supervision. However, such an approach, which is the decisive prerequisite for our supervisory agencies effectively influencing people, carries with it a certain risk that the published facts will be misused by the foreign press. Information media, which will never be well-disposed to socialism, have more than once tried to misuse many an explanation. [passage omitted]

The fundamental conditions for enhancing the safety of the Czechoslovak nuclear power industry have been created for the Eighth and the Ninth 5-Year Plans. We will continue writing about them openly and concretely. At the same time, we are convinced that also in the foreign press in the future there will prevail an objective assessment of the great effort which we devote to ensuring the safe operation of our nuclear power plants.

VACLAVIK ADDRESSES YOUTH RALLY IN VIMPERK

LD281345 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 28 Jun 87

[Text] Jiri Jisa, our reporter, reports from the town of Vimperk where a Sumava youth rally ended less than an hour ago:

[Jisa] This year's rally of youth in the Sumava Region came to a climax exactly at 1730 with the traditional procession of merry youth, who along with Vimperk inhabitants attended a peace meeting at the town square. It was addressed by National Defense Minister Milan Vaclavik. In his speech, he recalled the present key tasks connected with the restructuring of the economic mechanism and the further development of our entire socialist society. At the same time, he stressed the important position the youth and especially the youth union organizations are destined to occupy in this process.

In the next section of his speech, Comrade Vaclavik said: The rally here in Vimperk has been motivated by a whole number of important events in the life of our young people and society. It has shown that our young people form an integral part of the struggle of all progressive people against war, fascism, revanchism, and militarism, for friendship between the youth and nations the world over. This is why we support the peace proposals put forward by the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact states to rid mankind of nuclear weapons and all means of mass destruction, to limit arms, bring about disarmament, and create a comprehensive system of international security.

Approximately 10,000 participants in the peace meeting in Vimperk voiced their full support for these words, and, along with young people from the entire Republic, will attend the final program of the 21st rally of youth in the Sumava Region to be held this evening.

HAJN ARTICLE CRITICIZES SERVICE SECTOR

AU131302 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech and Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak both on 9 July carry on pages 3 a 3,300-word article by Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the CPCZ Central Committee's Central Control and Auditing Commission, entitled "From the Experience of the CPCZ Control and Auditing Commissions; Services in the Service of the People," criticizing the performance of the country's service sector.

The article opens by stating that the strategy of the economic and social development of the CSSR in the Eighth 5-Year Plan and through the year 2000 envisages a rising standard of living, and that the condition for successful progress in that respect is the rapid transition of the national economy to the intensive path of development. For this reason it is necessary to "eliminate obvious and widespread shortcomings and introduce more order into trade, services, health care, communal services, into sectors that are directly connected with the people's everyday life." In this connection Hajn mentions that the "socialist system of services and local production" has more than 470,000 employees and an extensive network of service points throughout the CSSR, ensuring a wide range of paid services.

However, "from the viewpoint of the exacting and essentially quite justified demands of the public in respect of the standard and quality of services provided, which correspond to the growth of the standard of living, one cannot regard the current situation as satisfactory," Hajn states.

"Many national committees and their functionaries still do not appreciate the importance of services. However, the efforts of national committees also come across numerous bureaucratic, legislative, and organizational obstacles in the center," and the "logical consequence then is the dissatisfaction of citizens." The appropriate authorities -- if they really wish to accelerate the country's economic and social development -- must make it possible for every individual to concentrate on his work and services must be organized accordingly, and also must ensure that he would not be depending on various speculations and moonshiners, working with stolen material.

"Fertile soil for citizens' dissatisfaction with services is provided by the marked disproportion between supply and demand," Hajn states, naming painters, locksmiths, plumbers and other services as being "in short supply," adding that the repairs of electrical and other household appliances cannot be carried out because of lack of spare parts.

In another part of his article, Hajn states that "in some places the national committees have worked out their plans for the development of services in accordance with the ideas and wishes of individual enterprises rather than on the basis of the population's needs. Exaggerated centralization harms the whole matter. A part of the national committees hestitate to change the organization of services within the range of their activity and make it more flexible."

Development of small-scale service operations [drobne provozovny] managed by national committees is one of the ways to proceed to make services available to people, but "the fact that fewer than 40 percent of the national committees have started setting them up attests to the lack of courage to quickly overcome difficulties which are connected with it," Hajn says.

"We are not and we cannot be satisfied with the situation in services. Also, we are not and cannot be satisfied with the activity of some ranking personnel, who are personally responsible for the unfavorable state of affairs. They have to be not only reminded of their duties, but one has to, above all, insist that they fulfill them properly," Hajn states.

PRACE ARTICLE VIEWS 'NARCOMANIA' PROBLEM

AU140745 Prague PRACE in Czech 7 Jul 87 p 5

[Jiri Zavozda article: "About Some Problems of Narcomania After the International Conference in Vienna; Drugs Know No Borders"]

[Excerpts] Even though narcomania in our country is not such a problem as in many other countries, the latest statistical data are not too pleasing. In 1968, some 6,000 narcomaniacs were registered in our country (one has to say that the majority of them are not people addicted to the so-called hard drugs, such as heroin, cocaine, hashish...), and the nonalocoholic toxicomania claimed 35 victims. [passage omitted]

The time is long gone when we thought that our society was immune to drugs. Czechoslovakia is one of the countries that has adopted resolute measures. The protection of pharmacy stores and the record-keeping of drug prescriptions, which can be abused, have improved. There are however, issues which still must be discussed!

The prevention, above all, at schools, in enterprises, boarding houses, in the army. Until now, the enlightenment [osvetova] work has been intermittent, often arising from the initiative of the pedagogue-individual. At the same time, in many countries television carries specialized warning programs for parents and young people, also the press there pays greater attention to narcomania. It is necessary to create a "combined pressure" to involve all social organizations. The revolutionary trade union movement, too, could play an important role. Experts on combating narcomania speak about the need to set up a government commission, which would coordinate activity. The socialist state really has the best prerequisites to deal with toxicomania. To some it might seem that in the current situation the establishment of a coordination agency is exaggerated. However, it is necessary to realize that the more attentive we are going to be now, the less narcomania will cost us in the future.

LEADERS' APPEARANCES 2-8 JULY REPORTED

AU101335 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech and Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak from 2 through 8 July report the following public appearances of CSSR leaders:

Ladislav Adamec, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and premier of the Czech SR, visited the East Bohemian Region on 1 July and inspected plants in Hradec Kralove and Kraliky (RUDE PRAVO 2 Jul p 2).

Ignac Janak, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Central Committee secretary of the Slovak Communist Party (CPSL), accompanied Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, on a visit to the Komarno District on 2 June (RUDE PRAVO 3 Jul p 2).

Jindrich Polednik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, was among the officials seeing off the CSSR party and government delegation, headed by Antonin Kapek, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and leading secretary of the Prague City Committee, about to depart on 3 July for Algeria to attend Independence Day celebrations (RUDE PRAVO 4 Jul p 1).

Ladislav Adamec, Vasil Bilak, Karel Hoffmann, Milos Jakes, and Antonin Kapek, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium members; Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, and Frantisek Pitra, candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; and Mikulas Beno, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, attended the opening of a permanent historical exhibition of the National Museum in the Lobkowitz palace at the Prague Castle, entitled "Monuments of the National Past," in the presence of Gustav Husak and Lubomir Strougal on 7 July (PRAVDA 8 Jul p 9).

Vasil Bilak and Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium members; Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, and Frantisek Pitra, candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; and Mikulas Beno, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, attended the funeral of Academician Zdenek Snitil, CPCZ Central Committee member, member of the CPCZ Central Committee's ideological commission, and director of CPCZ Central Committee's Institute of Marxism-Leninism in Prague, in the crematorium hall in Prague-Strasnice on 7 July; the farewell speech was delivered by Jan Fojtik (PRAVDA 8 Jul p 1,2).

Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, received the new Argentine ambassador to the CSSR, Julio Barboza, in Prague on 7 July (PRAVDA 8 Jul p 2)

REFUGEE LANDS PLANE AT UK MILITARY AIRPORT IN BERLIN

LD150946 Hamburg DPA in German 0925 GMT 15 Jul 87

[Excerpt] Berlin (DPA) -- A young refugee from the GDR landed this morning at the British military airport of Gatow in the Berlin district of Spandau. According to information from the British press office, the man is in his early twenties. The sports plane, a "Zlin" type built in Czechoslovakia, carries a GDR registration number. At the moment the young man is being questioned by the British authorities on his motives and the circumstances of the flight.

The plane landed shortly before 1000 at the military airport, which has a runway sufficient for larger planes. [passage omitted]

FRG'S KOHL THANKS HONECKER FOR CONDOLENCES

LD142046 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1806 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Text] Berlin, 14 Jul (ADN) -- FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl has sent a telegram to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, thanking him for his personal expression of sympathy regarding the serious accident in Herborn on 7 July 1987. The telegram says: I thank you cordially, and also on behalf of those involved, for your good wishes to the injured for a rapid recovery.

JOINT FRG SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY NEGOTIATIONS HELD

AU140758 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11-12 Jul 87 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Friday [10 July] negotiations on the agreement on cooperation in the fields of science and technology between the GDR and the FRG took place at the Ministry of Science and Technology.

The GDR delegation was led by Dr Wolfgang Leupold, state secretary at the Ministry of Science and Technology. The FRG delegation was led by Dr Gebhard Ziller, state secretary at the Ministry of Research and technology.

DELEGATION DISCUSSES COOPERATION WITH PRC, DEPARTS

AU140747 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11-12 Jul 87 p 5

[Text] Beijing (ADN) -- A GDR delegation headed by Herald Rost, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission and deputy chairman of the GDR section of the GDR-PRC Economic Committee, held talks on the possibilities of direct economic relations between the GDR and the Autonomous Region of Nei Monggol. On Friday [10 July] the GDR delegation ended its several-day visit to the PRC. During its stay it had a friendly meeting with the chairman of the People's Government, Buhe.

On the basis of the fundamental agreements on the development of bilateral relations reached in June 1987 between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, concrete proposals for starting direct cooperation between the GDR and Nei Monggol were discussed. They provide for GDR participation in establishing, rebuilding, and modernizing of regional industrial projects. The Autonomous Region will export products from the chemical, textile, and light industries to the GDR.

The GDR delegation's talks and visits to enterprises in Hohhot and Baotou were used to exchange experiences on socialist construction in both countries. The GDR delegation spoke about experiences in implementing the SED's economic strategy and in further developing the socialist planned economy.

In Beijing the delegation conducted talks with leading representatives of the State Planning Commission and the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH BULGARIA REPORTED

AU140905 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11-12 Jul 87 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Friday [10 July] Horst Soelle, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR section of the GDR-Bulgarian People's Republic economic committee, received Nayden Naydenov, first deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission and deputy chairman of the Bulgarian People's Republic section of the economic committee. The interlocutors upheld the concerted view that the economic relations between the two countries have developed positively. At the same time tasks related to the further deepening of economic and scientific-technical cooperation were discussed.

Participating in the talks were Petur Vasilev, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Bulgarian People's Republic, and Horst Tschanter, deputy chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission.

LABOR ACHIEVEMENTS FOR FIRST HALF OF 1987 REPORTED

AU081914 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4-5 Jul 87 p 1

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- Following the course of the 11th SED Congress, during the first half of 1987, the GDR's national economy achieved a 3-percent increase in national income compared with the first half of 1986.

According to preliminary statistical data, the produced national income rose by 4 percent in June due to the working people's outstanding achievements in socialist competition.

In industry, production of industrial goods went up 4 percent during the first half of 1987; growth in June amounted to 4.2 percent. In June net production rose by 6.8 percent and labor productivity by 7.2 percent. Expenditures were reduced by 1.3 percent. In this respect, further reserves have to be tapped.

In June enterprises and combines returned material and financial means totalling M521 million to the State Bank by means of checks in the initiative, "Return funds to the state -- Contribute to national income."

In implementing the economic strategy of the 11th SED Congress, the high speed in applying key technologies was continued. Since the beginning of the year 19,858 office, personal, and workplace computers have been produced, that is 7,627 more than during the same period last year. The working people of the VEB Robotron-Electronics in Dresden have produced 843 workplace computers with a 16-bit processing range in excess of the plan. Concerning printers for computers, the production increase amounts to 93 percent and 3,384 units have been produced over and above the plan. With regard to memory units for computer technology, a production growth of 79 percent was achieved. That is 5,827 memory units more than planned.

Production of fiber-optical cables was raised by 193 percent. Production of monolithically integrated circuits went up 44 percent, that of special equipment for the production of active semi-conductor component parts rose by 82 percent, and that of microprinting equipment by 32 percent.

The number of CAD/CAM workstations and systems in the national economy rose to 31,000 and that of industrial robots to 73,000.

In the construction sector the plan for building output and net production was overfulfilled in June. Building output rose by 4 percent and net production by 7 percent. During the first half of 1987, 101,643 apartments were newly built or modernized. Thus housing conditions were improved for another 305,000 citizens.

In agriculture the plan for state procurement of slaughter animals, milk, and eggs was overfulfilled in June. The increase with regard to slaughter animals amounted to 2.5 percent and that with regard to milk to 2.4 percent. In the foodstuffs industry and agricultural technology the plan for industrial goods production and net production was overfulfilled. In June forestry provided 30,600 cubic meters rough timber more than planned.

Railroads increased goods haulage by 4.4 percent in June. The posts and telecommunications sector fulfilled the planned targets.

The population's supply with essential and nonessential foods and beverages and of industrial goods was ensured. During the first half of 1987, retail trade turnover rose by 3 percent compared with the same period last year. Net money income of the population went up 4 percent. In June retail trade turnover and net money income rose by 5 percent each.

Foreign trade achieved an export surplus during the first half of 1987.

By the end of June the following growth in net production and labor productivity, and the following reduction in prime costs per M100 of goods production were achieved in the individual sectors of industry:

	Net production	Labor Productivity	Reduction in prime costs
		-- in percent --	
Coal and energy	3.1	2.4	1.4
Ore mining, metallurgical industry, and potash	9.5	9.8	2.2
Chemical industry	2.2	3.0	0.5 increase
Electrical engineering, electronics	14.3	15.1	3.6
Heavy machinery and installation construction	6.1	6.6	2.4
Machine tools and processing machinery construction	8.7	9.5	2.7
General machinery, agricultural machinery, and vehicle construction	4.3	4.8	0.1 increase
Light industry	3.9	4.6	0.7
Glass and ceramics industry	6.0	6.4	0.7
Bezirk-administered industry and foodstuffs industry	6.3	6.8	0.9
Geology	8.2	7.3	3.0

Within bezirk-administered industry the following growth of net production and of the production of manufactured goods for the population, and the following reduction in prime costs per M100 of goods production were achieved:

	Net production	Manufactured goods for the population	Reduction in prime costs
		-- in percent --	
Capital city of Berlin	11.4	4.6	2.0
Cottbus	10.3	4.0	2.0
Dresden	6.5	5.7	1.4
Erfurt	10.0	6.6	1.8
Frankfurt	3.7	4.1	1.9
Gera	9.1	4.5	1.3
Halle	10.0	1.6	1.7
Karl-Marx-Stadt	7.7	2.0	0.8
Leipzig	5.4	1.6	1.2
Magdeburg	11.0	5.1	1.9
Neubrandenburg	7.2	1.3	0.5
Potsdam	10.5	3.1	2.0
Rostock	1.5	2.3	0.2
Schwerin	10.7	7.0	1.8
Suhl	7.9	6.0	2.6

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY CSSR'S CHNOUPEK

Welcomed by Varkonyi

LD141101 Prague CTK in English 0830 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Text] Budapest July 14 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek arrived here today on an official friendly visit to Hungary.

Bohuslav Chnoupek was invited by Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi who was at the airport to welcome him.

Czechoslovakia and Hungary maintain traditional relations of fraternal neighbourhood, cooperation in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and alliance in the Warsaw Treaty.

Of prime importance in political relations is cooperation between the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, promoted by regular meetings of the two countries' top officials, Gustav Husak and Janos Kadar. Gustav Husak's last visit to Hungary was paid in October 1986.

Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek paid the previous official working visit to Hungary in September 1984.

Czechoslovakia ranks fourth among Hungary's trade partners. Their trade turnover is to rise by 4.4 percent this year and amount to 1,700 million roubles. The envisaged increase between 1985 and 1990 is 21 percent.

Czechoslovakia exports to Hungary machine tools, power plant equipment, lorries, cars, tractors, building and road building machinery, in exchange for measuring and regulation devices, computers, buses, pharmaceutical products, plant oil, and fresh and tinned fruit and vegetables.

Lays Wreath at Memorial

LD141359 Budapest MTI in English 0900 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Text] Budapest, July 14 (MTI) -- The Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, who arrived in Budapest today, laid a wreath on the memorial of Hungarian heroes in the morning.

Following the ceremony, official Czechoslovak-Hungarian talks began headed by Bohuslav Chnoupek and his host Peter Varkonyi. Present at the talks are Bela Kovacs, Hungarian ambassador to Czechoslovakia, and Ondrej Durej, Czechoslovak ambassador to Hungary.

Begins Talks With Varkonyi

LD141408 Budapest MTI in English 1300 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Text] Budapest, July 14 (MTI) -- As reported earlier, Foreign Ministers Peter Varkonyi of Hungary and Bohuslav Chnoupek of Czechoslovakia started official talks in Budapest on Tuesday.

In cordial, friendly atmosphere Peter Varkonyi and Bohuslav Chnoupek termed bilateral relations as friendly and successfully developing. They noted with satisfaction that there is a mutual intention of further deepening cooperation which promotes socialist renewal in both countries. The politicians appreciated the important role played by the regular meetings between the general secretaries of the two fraternal parties in the favourable development of Hungarian-Czechoslovak relations.

Assessing the international situaton, the parties emphasized that the proposals and initiatives made by the Warsaw Treaty, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, provided a sound basis for maintaining and consolidating peace and advancing the detente process. The foreign ministers gave briefs on the many-sided activity carried out by Hungary and Czechoslovakia, in the spirit of these aims and in the interest of international security and cooperation. The parties stated that cooperation between the Foreign Ministries efficiently served the brisk international activity of the two countries.

CTK Report on Talks

LD141950 Prague CTK in English 1603 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Text] Budapest July 14 (CTK correspondent) -- Official Czechoslovak-Hungarian talks between Foreign Ministers Bohuslav Chnoupek and Peter Varkonyi opened here Tuesday by appreciating bilateral relations in all spheres.

The two sides stated that contacts in economy, culture, science and technology are developing as well as cooperation between the parliaments, trade unions, the Czechoslovak National Front and the Patriotic People's Front of Hungary, and other institutions. A long-term trade agreement is a reliable basis for further cooperation in production.

The Czechoslovak-Hungarian talks showed entire agreement in views on international political issues. The two sides stressed that the only reasonable alternative in relations among states with different social systems is peaceful coexistence and the exclusion of military confrontation. They highly appreciated the program of a comprehensive system international security submitted at the 27th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party, and expressed support for the Soviet peace proposals.

The two ministers pointed out that due to the peace offensive of the socialist countries, the escalation of international tension has been halted. They welcomed the Soviet proposals for the liquidation of Soviet and U.S. medium-range and shorter-range missiles in Europe, stressing the necessity of reducing the number of conventional weapons.

Meets With Grosz

LD150952 Budapest MTI in English 0916 GMT 15 Jul 87

[Text] Budapest, July 15 (MTI) -- Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Council of Ministers, met the Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, currently on an official friendly visit in Hungary, in the building of parliament Wednesday morning. The talks are being attended by Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs. Present are Bela Kovacs, Hungarian ambassador to Czechoslovakia, and Ondrej Durej, Czechoslovak ambassador to Hungary.

Visits Acsa, Attends Dinner

LD141938 Budapest MTI in English 1839 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Text] Budapest, July 14 (MTI) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, who is currently on an official friendship visit to Hungary, visted Acsa, in Pest County, Tuesday afternoon, and was briefed on the work and economic results of the Galgamente agricultural cooperative, and the life of the settlement mainly inhabited by Slovaks.

In the evening, Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi and his wife hosted a dinner in honour of Bohuslav Chnoupek and his wife, in the Gundel restaurant. The foreign ministers delivered toasts.

MARJAI, POLAND'S GWIAZDA HOLD TALKS IN BUDAPEST

LD142045 Budapest MTI in English 1633 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Text] Budapest, July 14 (MTI) -- Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and permanent Hungarian representative to the CMEA, held talks with Polish Deputy Prime Minister Wladislaw Gwiazda, permament Polish representative to the CMEA, in Budapest July 13 and 14. Discussions focused on bilateral relations, and international economic and financial issues of interest to the two countries.

Wladislaw Gwiazda met Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, Tuesday in Parliament building. Present at the cordial and friendly meeting was Taduesz Czechowicz, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to Hungary.

POZSGAY ADDRESSES PPF NATIONAL COUNCIL SESSION

AU141305 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 11 Jul 87 p 1

[Unattributed report on speech by Imre Pozsgay, secretary general of the PPF National Council, at the PPF National Council session on 10 July, under the headline: "The PPF Actively Supports the Development Program -- The PPF National Council Was Informed About the MSZMP Central Committee Session and Discussed the Movements' Youth Policy Tasks"]

[Text] "The MSZMP Central Committee decided on an important development program aimed at advancing the country. In accordance with the previous work style of the Central Committee, this document was also preceded by debates, and consultations were held with public organizations, among them the PPF Presidium," Pozsgay said.

"I wanted to stress by this that the preparations for the Central Committee session were made on the basis of a wide range of information and of a plan of action aimed at facilitating the implementation. I think there is no need to talk now about details well known to the public; the decision is also well known. The PPF will also prepare its own proposal on how to implement this program, on how to contribute, by means of this program, to the country's economic development and social progress. The PPF can formulate proposals aimed at facilitating the possibilities of action in the hope of development in the current difficult -- and in many respects critical -- situation facing our country, and simultaneously taking its share in working out this action plan. The PPF should support the development program in the spirit of a new citizens' attitude to settling the affairs of the country. [paragraph continues]

We would like to submit the major methods of this development program to the PPF National Council in mid-September. Therefore, we call upon the members of the National Council to submit their proposals and concepts to the National Secretariat by 20 August."

The First Phase [subhead]

Imre Pozsgay then spoke about the fact that this party decision was not without precedent among the series of party decisions because the previous party decisions had also called the attention of the people to the economic situation of the country and to its social consequences. It has to be noted however, that in spite of the numerous appeals, no favorable process has begun in the country to facilitate development and avoid the deterioration of the country's economic situation and its political consequences. For example, compared to the decision of November 1986, today we have to work under more difficult conditions.

"The question was" -- Imre Pozsgay continued --"what kind of means and methods to use to implement this development program under the current situation that is determined by such unfavorable circumstances. It was clear that a drastic reduction in domestic consumption could not help the situation because the limitations deriving from such a solution would reduce the citizens' readiness for cooperation and the chances of consensus. In addition to increasing domestic efforts, there is, unfortunately, also a need for society to limit itself. The long-term goal of this program is to create a Hungarian socialist economy -- by hard work and sacrifices -- that will enable us to advance along with the world economic development and to create the financial and social conditions for a standard of living that fulfills everyone's wishes. In order to achieve this goal, in the first phase we have to carry out a stabilization program. We have to halt the unfavorable trends and the bad processes that burden the economy and politics. We should restore the economy's external and internal balance and reduce the budget deficit. We should create the foundations of the second program's tasks in these years because the implementation of these tasks will spread across to the nineties, through the period of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. If the stablization program is implemented, then we will be able to count on its results. We hope that the technological development will have tangible results, the reorganization of the product structure will increase in speed, and economic growth will accelerate and, in the case of an accumulated effect of all these, we can imagine a modest and well-founded increase in the standard of living."

Institutional Renewal [subhead]

"In working out the PPF program, it is necessary to also take into account that we also have to work out a renewal program for society's system of institutions, because renewal of society's institutions and of the citizens' cooperation is an important precondition for the implementation of this program. This can serve the development of social reform, and this reform is formulated within this program. We have to work out socialist economic management that takes market laws into account and accepts, therefore, the creation of an operational regulatory market in which the relations between supply and demand also play an adequate role along with central decisions. We are talking here about the creation of a market that requires and demands efficiency, contributes to the improvement of working morale, and recognizes knowledge and professional skill. The need to advance in creating new relations between the state and the enterprises is of great importance from the viewpoint of economic management. The basic condition of these relations is to widen the enterprises' scope for maneuver and to avoid their dependence on rhapsodical changes in regulations. The most important regulations should be incorporated into a law."

"The choice is clear: Our development and advancement can be based first of all on national work alone, with all other factors secondary in importance. I regard it as particularly important to tell you that, on the basis of our manpower resources and intellectual potential, the conditions for development are relatively favorable. At the same time, all our experiences show that we do not make adequate use of the existing skill of well-trained intellectuals and workers. The technical conditions of production play a special role in our development. Therefore, we have to consistently set out to eliminate inefficient production and exports. This does not mean that we have given up the principle of full employment, but restructuring can lead to a certain amount of unemployment in certain areas and professions. In order to implement our goals, we should first of all introduce productive capital into our economy. Restructuring, of course, should also cover the area of public expenditures, and we have to create a public attitude that leads to efficient economic management."

Authentic Policy [subhead]

"The most painful part of the program is that we should increase some of our sources at the expense of our standard of living. Many people think that the use of this source should be planned very thoroughly and moderately. And let me add that the use of this source requires an authentic policy and convincing power. Everyone should know clearly what each of us contributes to the country and to the implementation of this policy.

"We can realize this program only with export-oriented economic activity. Economic acceleration can be achieved only if economic achievements are also assisted by adequate social policy conditions. The implementation of this program demands a different concept on the part of productive and managing communities, disciplined work, because only with such consistent implementation can we contribute to the implementation of social progress. The demand for performance should be worked out in the society as a consistent rule, and politics and the political institutions should support this demand. We should work out a new system of incentives by taking into consideration the interests and by setting up a realistic order of values.

"Public support for the implementation of this task is essential, and we can achieve this support solely by widening publicity. Because of the decrease in the standard of living, the temporary employment problems, and the difficult economic situation, the confidence of the masses could erode. We can avoid this erosion only if the people feel that they have a task to fulfill and can take their share in the construction of the country's future, and if the decisions affecting the members of the society are made with their participation too.

BRIEFS

CUSTOMS TARIFF REDUCTIONS -- Customs tariffs are to be reduced as of tomorrow, with the exemption from customs duties and the amount of duty to be paid established on the basis of a new price list. The new customs decree states that henceforth the domestic value of the C-4 type of computer will be 8,000 forints; therefore, it can now be brought in exempt from customs duty. The value of the Commodore-64 will be 18,000 forints. Family members who are travelling together can combine their individual customs tariff up to 30,000 forints. They will be able to bring in this machine free of customs duty. The customs value of video cassette recorders up to a 10 watts capacity has been established as falling between 6,000 and 10,000 forints. The foreign currency legal regulations have not changed; thus, a permit is still necessary from the national bank in order to bring in equipment with a value exceeding 25,000 forints. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 14 Jul 87 LD]

RZECZPOSPOLITA CARRIES 23 JUNE URBAN CONFERENCE

AU021129 Warsaw RZECPOSPOLITA in Polish 29 Jun 87 p 6

[Transcript of press conference by Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban in Warsaw on 23 June]

[Text] Urban: The official Japanese visit by the State Council chairman is starting on Sunday, 28 June, and finishing on 2 July. Wojciech Jaruzelski will be accompanied by high level Polish figures. He is to pay the emperor of Japan a visit, hold talks with Premier Nakasone, and meet with industrial circles.

The talks with the Japanese premier will be a continuation of the dialogue held in Warsaw last winter. They will follow the meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee and the meeting of key Western leaders in Venice. So I gather that the Polish and Japanese leaders will exchange views on global topics.

The Polish side has suggested to the Japanese side a development of Polish-Japanese relations. The talks will try to precisely define the paths of cooperation. The visit will also give the Polish delegation an opportunity to acquaint itself with some of Japan's economic achievements. Poland is interested in an air agreement, and this topic is already being discussed.

Public opinion in our country is keenly interested in the Daihatsu offer concerning cooperation with the Passenger Car Factory in Warsaw. I can say that relevant firms are continuing the talks with Daihatsu. Top-level and high-level talks on economic cooperation are different from negotiations between firms. The former can influence relations between enterprises by encouraging progress in economic cooperation, but they cannot take the place of the latter negotiations.

The PPR defense minister has appointed a commission to investigate the FRG accusation whereby Polish ships fired on the FRG warship "Neckar" during maritime exercises. The FRG warship "Neckar" was performing a maneuver dangerously close to an array of ships on exercise. It failed to react to flag and light signals, as well as radio signals on UHF channel 16. These signals read: "You are heading toward danger. You are on a dangerous course. Leave the area." Investigations have shown that before the launch of the target missile there were no foreign ships in the Polish ships' fire sector. So the missile that was to be a practice target was fired. The exercising units opened fire on that target. One can assume that at that time, the "Neckar" changed its position and entered the danger zone. As a result, it may have been hit by accident. However, this is just a presumption, because in no way did the commander of the "Neckar" signal to the Polish ships that this had happened, nor did he announce his intention of making a naval protest. He entered the array of the ships on exercise and stayed in that array for some 15 minutes. He then changed course and left the exercise zone.

The PPR Government ascertains that there was no deliberate action. After a thorough analysis of the circumstances and the degree of involvement by the Polish Navy ships and the Bundesmarine ship, the Polish side acknowledged the probability of an accidental shot. In this connection, because of the accident, I declare regret on behalf of the PPR Government and convey my compassion to the wounded sailors. Explanations and expressions of regret were conveyed to the FRG authorities via diplomatic channels last Saturday.

Yesterday in Warsaw there was a meeting of the organizational committee that prepared the pope's visit to Poland. The meeting was attended by high-ranking representatives of the state authorities, headed by Kazimierz Barcikowski, and representatives of the Catholic Episcopate, headed by Cardinal Macharski, Archbishop of Krakow. The course of the visit was appraised. The stance of the state authorities is known from the Sejm speech by Minister Wladyslaw Loranc. The stance of the Episcopate is known from the communique issued following the Episcopate meeting that took place after the visit. Both documents express views that are mostly convergent, though they display different ways of looking at the visit. This is natural. Yesterday's talks also revealed a consensus on many basic issues and different ways of looking at the visit, an episcopal way and a state way. Thus, the climate of the talks was similar to the ones that accompanied the preparations, in other words a good climate, a climate of dialogue and mutual understanding. I am presenting an appraisal of the meeting as given to me by a representative of the state side.

The next issue. The Western press has said that the government of Israel has agreed to the installation of transmitters of the U.S. radio stations Free Europe and Voice of America on Israeli territory. The Polish Government has stressed many times that these radio stations are carrying out broadcasting activity that is incompatible with the principles of international coexistence and the legal instruments regulating this coexistence, especially the principle of noninterference in the domestic affairs of other countries. The Polish programs of these stations, but not just the Polish programs, interfere in our internal affairs, attempt to embitter relations inside Poland, and not only present facts, but also try to stir up political events. In many cases, they contain disinformation. Therefore they are instruments of propaganda aggression against Poland, as well as the other socialist countries. In connection with the intention to install transmitters in Israel, I am authorized to say that the Polish Government will deem this an unfriendly act by the Israeli authorities aimed against Poland. It will view this as complicity in disrupting the internal Polish policy of stabilization and national accord. I warn the Israeli authorities against the consequences of cooperation in measures that harm Polish national interests.

And now some less important matters. I would like to inform you that this year it is envisaged that about 386,000 young people will go abroad as part of organized exchanges: 180,000 Polish young people will go to the GDR (of whom 160,000 will be going as part of an exchange based on an intergovernmental agreement); 71,000 Polish young people will go the Czechoslovakia, 50,000 to Hungary, 32,500 to the Soviet Union, 23,000 to Bulgaria, 17,000 to Yugoslavia, 2,000 to Romania, and 150 to the DPRK and Cuba respectively. A similar number of foreign young people are expected to visit Poland. I owe two explanations. In reply to a question asked at the last press conference I said I could not state how many people had been detained in Gdansk. I provided total figures and I was asked about Gdansk in view of the disturbances that took place there. In Gdansk a total of 90 people were detained, of whom 75 were released and against whom no further action was taken. In the case of the remaining 15 persons, it was decided to direct matters to misdemeanor courts and these persons received fines of between Z40 and Z50 thousand. I was also asked how many persons were injured. I know of no such cases and nor do the state authorities know of anyone being injured. I do not exclude the possibility of someone being injured during the provoked disturbances but there is no record of a case of this kind being a reason for medical intervention.

Finally, the Krakow weekly TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY published a statement contradicting what I had said with regard to the amount of paper allocated the ZNAK publishing house. I had said that it had received an additional 700 tons of paper -- of which 200 tons were for periodicals -- in connection with the pope's visit. [paragraph continues]

However, TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY maintains that it received considerably less than this and it joked about wanting to receive the rest from me. Well, I cannot meet this request because I do not have any paper, but I would like to admit that I made a mistake. The amount I said was allocated to ZNAK was in fact for all the publications described as being associated with the Roman Catholic Church. I apologize, I simply made a mistake in reading the information that I had.

Krzysztof Bobinski, FINANCIAL TIMES: I am interested in what is happening about the application for registration of a society for economics.

Urban: If you mean the application made in Warsaw -- there are various applications of this kind -- it is being examined. The matter has not yet reached a stage that would make it possible for me to indicate whether it has a positive or negative future. Quite simply, the application is being examined by the competent authorities.

Renata Marsch, DPA: You mentioned the conference that the episcopate held last week. At the conference the bishops referred to statements made by the pope and spoke in support of the creation of new social and professional structures that would enable every person to have the necessary room to fulfill his tasks and responsibilities. Now, would the government set conditions, and what kind of permission do such organizations require? And, is it essential that such organizations receive permission from the state authorities?

Urban: Permission from the state authorities is essential for the creation of new organizations. This is based on the decree on associations, a decree issued by the president of the Republic dating back to 1932, as far as I can remember. As far as conditions are concerned, these would pertain to the purpose of and need for such organizations, their usefulness, and the general condition of the program and statute of such an organization being in keeping with existing laws, including the highest law, that is, the constitution. That is the most general way in which I can answer a very general question.

Charles Gans, AP: Can we assume from what you have said about that incident connected with shelling the German ship in the Baltic that the Polish Government does not intend to pay any compensation to the German Government for the losses caused by that incident?

Urban: Should a demand for compensation be made it will be considered.

J. Hewell, VOA: Mr Minister, it is for the first time that during your Tuesday press conference a VOA representative is not only present, but is able to ask a question as well. Naturally, it is the question that is more important: How credible is your information about the broadcasting facilities used in Israel by VOA and Radio Free Europe? What kind of warning have you issued here? Is it a warning addressed to Israel -- to Israeli authorities -- or to U.S. authorities?

[Urban] I said that I relied on press information, but experience tells me that this information is reliable because it reported that President Reagan had publicly expressed his thanks to Israeli authorities. This information was broadcast by VOA, and I think that you will regard this information as credible because you represent VOA. My statement was addressed to the Israeli Government, which has apparently agreed to the installment of braodcasting facilities. We have a grudge against U.S. authorities because they finance and run radio stations broadcasting such programs, but from the viewpoint of Polish-U.S. relations it is now all one place from where such programs originate.

J. Hewell: All the same I thank you for making possible this conversation for me and for letting me participate in this conference for this reason. However, in connection with the fact that the information which was broadcast by VOA and which I could not have heard because I was in Poland at that time -- I am too modest to listen to myself, and that is why I do not listen to VOA, and am trying to glean here some information and to send to VOA in Washington news about Congressman Rostenkowski's visit to Poland, about other events, and about Polish-U.S. contacts, which have become more vigorous lately. In connection with this I would like to know how these contacts are developing and how the Polish side evaluates them. Last January Assistant Secretary of State Whitehead visited Poland, and the result of his visit was that many various government, parliamentary, and trade delegations were exchanged at various levels. The U.S. Agency [USA Agencja] has made its appearance for the first time in 6 years and was present at the Poznan Fair exhibition called "Links With the United States." Poznan Fair is now over.

Could you tell us how the PPR Government views the development of relations with the United States? Will they gradually forge ahead and develop? Is it hypothetically possible that in this connection a situation may arise in which we will ask or will already be allowed to ask for accreditation despite everything, despite those warnings about which I know too little to be able to clarify anything -- for accrediting a VOA correspondent in Warsaw?

Urban: I think that Polish-U.S. relations are developing positively, step by step, and not too quickly, but that the crucial thing is that progress has been made. However, the development of these relations is uneven. Political, scientific, and cultural relations are developing relatively more quickly, although not quickly, but we are not satisfied with progress in economic relations, which are the indispensable component part and even the foundation of international relations in the present world.

As for your other question whether VOA will be able to ask successfully for accreditation, a formal answer to it is that the decision rests with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. I have no say on such matters, but the objective situation is that everything can happen if the VOA Polish Section's programs become objective and honest and if this section becomes a normal information agency telling our people about U.S. life and policy, instead of continuing to be a propaganda agency, one that seeks to meddle in Polish internal affairs along the lines I described when making the statement about the Israeli state.

Stefan Dietrich, FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG: Minister, does your apology to the FRG Government contain any statement on who was responsible for that incident, that is, who shares responsibility for it?

Urban: I think that I have made a very extensive statement on the incident in question, presenting the entire situation at sea.

Surender Kumar Bhutani, UNITED NEWS OF INDIA: Minister, how have Western countries responded to the Jaruzelski Plan? Is the Polish Government pleased with this response?

Urban: We have been and are being told by many Western countries that they continue to study the Jaruzelski Plan with attention and interest. Some governments in question have indicated their entire or partial interest in the realization of this plan. The plan's issues are of great importance and call for long-term talks, which Poland is ready to conduct and will conduct both multilaterally and bilaterally.

Mah'd Yousef, WAFA: Two questions, minister. What is your comment on the Israeli and U.S. protests against the meeting to be held between the pope and Kurt Waldheim? The other question concerns a report in today's TRYBUNA LUDU that a delegation of the PZPR Central Committee visited Israel at the invitation of the Israeli Communist Party. Any details about this visit?

Urban: I have no reason to comment on the controversy around the meeting between the pope and the Austrian President. This issue does not concern Poland. As for your other question, I am unable to answer it. I am a government spokesman. Please ask the PZPR Foreign Department. I have no detailed information about the visit in question, but I would like to note that today's press carries rather extensive information on the substantive contents of talks, including agreement of positions on Middle East issues.

Renata Marsch, DPA: May I return to Mr Dietrich's question? Does what you said mean that the West German Government shares the blame?

Urban: This results from the facts I have cited.

James Yuenger, CHICAGO TRIBUNE: I would like to ask about a matter discussed by Mr Zieba last week prior to the Sejm session. He was critical of the state of Polish agriculture. A day or two ago a report appeared that one-quarter of Polish orchards were destroyed by this year's intensive frosts. It is also a fact that in all the marketplaces around Warsaw the quality of fruit we buy is very poor, and that their quantity attests to poor yields. In this connection I would like to ask whether the government intends to take some measures to cause a certain reorientation and to concentrate efforts and attention on agricultural problems?

Urban: I think that you have confused more general matters with a certain specific matter. This year's fruit yields are and will be very bad. The severe winter destroyed fruit trees. In the past few years fruit yields have been high, but now the bad results of the winter, which is responsible for poor yields, will continue to be felt for more than a year. This is the situation of horticulture, and there is nothing we can do about it this year. However, the Government Presidium has made various decisions to prevent, insofar as is agrotechnically possible, any extension of the results of this freeze to the following years, since certain kinds of damage cannot be undone within a single year.

On the other hand, it would be illogical to extend this specific fruit situation to the general condition of Polish agriculture, which is not in bad condition although, because of bad weather, this year's yields may be worse than the 3 past years in which we had very good yields.

Christopher Bobinski, THE FINANCIAL TIMES: Has the minister nothing to say about the journalists Dastych and Podwysocki?

Urban: No, I still have nothing to say.

Renata Marsch, DPA: What about the negotiations on reinstating the Polish Pen Club?

Urban: Today's TRYBUNA LUDU carries an extensive article on this subject by Misiorny. Having read this article, I must agree that its views are consistent with the state authorities' views. Reactivating the Polish Pen Club is an open issue and depends on whether the community concerned chooses to go for and reach agreement. The government dissociates itself from this issue, because it thinks that it is for the communities concerned to reach agreement by themselves. The state authorities will be ready to draw constructive administrative conclusions from an agreement that might be reached. However, they will not give in to the diktat of the group of writers from the former administration of the Polish Pen Club.

James Yuenger: CHICAGO TRIBUNE: Minister, you once said that investigations into the plane crash near Warsaw on 8 May are difficult and must consume much time. However, we are 7 weeks away from that crash and the start of investigations and yet we have been told almost nothing specific so far, and this is particularly so with the communique issued by the crash commission. When can we hope to receive information about the causes of this crash?

Urban: I hope that this will happen before the end of this month, which will not be long.

RZECZPOSPOLITA CARRIES 16 JUNE URBAN CONFERENCE

AU251431 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 22 Jun 87 pp 7, 8

[Text] Another press conference was held at the Interpress Center in Warsaw on 16 June, during which Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban answered questions from foreign and Polish journalists. We print the transcript of the conference below.

Urban: I would like to draw attention to a significant increase in Polish foreign policy activity. During the course of just 1 month, June, the head of the Chinese party and state and the pope visted Poland, and Wojciech Jaruzelski will pay an official visit to Japan. I would also mention the visit paid to the United States by a Sejm delegation, which included Sejm Marshal Roman Malinowski. These are only the contacts at the highest levels.

The pope's stay in Poland provoked a 6-day propaganda war against Poland in the West.

The majority of television networks and most of the press interpreted this religious and state event as a series of mass demonstrations against the state authorities and their policies that were brutally crushed by the militia. The pope was manipulated, television pictures were manipulated, and the truth was manipulated. What was communicated to the West was not a picture of events in Poland but a picture of the wishes of forces that are prejudiced against Poland, wishes that remained unfulfilled but were depicted as facts.

To provide full documentary evidence for what I am saying it would be necessary to publish a fact book about how a significant part of the Western press, under a flag of admiration for a pope who calls for the truth to be spoken, lies and distorts or, at the very least, exaggerates events of secondary importance without taking note of priority events. As I cannot read a book in this hall, especially a book I do not have, I will provide some pieces of evidence at random to prove that what I am saying is true.

Radio Free Europe transmitted a statement by the so-called Solidarity Temporary Council in which it is claimed that the pope said he speaks for that body. The word solidarity that the pope used is taken in quotation marks by Bujak, Boruszewicz, and Frasyniuk so that what referred to human solidarity began to refer to their illegal organization. The only exception is the Italian CORRIERE DEL LA SERA, which, citing Cardinal Casaroli, expressed the view that the pope's statement possesses a universal character associated with his office.

The brawls organized by antisocialist political fanatics following the mass at Blonie in Krakow were depicted by almost the entire Western press -- which quoted Janusz Onyszkiewicz -- as a provocation organized by the authorities to comprise illegal Solidarity structures by making them to be disrupting the papal visit. Contrary to the truth and to logic, Onyszkiewicz also said the militia used gas and batons in Krakow. At 14:15 on 12 June, West German radio reported that the authorities wanted the events to take place so that the blame for them could be placed on Solidarity and this could be exploited politically. Onyszkiewicz's friends protested about militia brutality. Thus, it would seem that the militia brutally assaulted and used gas against their own agents-provocateurs. According to another version, the militia attackled members of the congregation as they peacefully dispersed.

The truth is that before the visit illegal structures called for political demonstrations to be organized and the Western press quickly reported this. This was made known by General Pudysz, vice minister of internal affairs. The militia used neither batons nor gas in Krakow. The demonstrators themselves threw two smoke bombs. Italian, American, and several other television networks, including West German television, showed those who caused the disturbance attacking members of the militia, who were maintaining order during the papal ceremony. This can be clearly seen on the screen. I would like it to be shown.

Fine, we will show the recording later because I do not know what is going on, I have not seen what they have just shown. In a word, several countries' television networks, including Italian, American, and West German television, showed a scene in which those who caused the disturbance attacked members of the militia, who were maintaining order during the papal celebration and this could be clearly seen on the tape but now we cannot seem to see anything. The commentary, however, persuades the viewer that he is seeing the opposite, that the opposite is taking place, that the mililtia is attacking the crowd.

West German television, following in the footsteps of almost the entire Western press, said that certain cities that the pope visited were pacified by enormous numbers of militia. This was linked to the purportedly explosive situation that existed in Poland during the papal visit. The truth is that significant numbers of militia forces ensure there was order during the papal visit and that the guest himself was safe. But this is also the case in Western countries. During the papal visit to Holland in May 1985 there was one policeman present for every two people watching the pope's arrival -- this was what the Dutch press reported. In Switzerland the pope was separated from the crowd by rolls of barbed wire. Recently in the FRG -- as the West German press reported -- thousands of police kept order wherever the pope went and the entire police force was mobilized for this purpose. So why is something of this kind considered a sensation, a political one at that, in relation to Poland?

Writing in the weekly LE PELERIN about the papal visit, Mr Marian Kafarski, who knows the situation in Poland perfectly because he lives here, said that the opposition in Poland is "the object of persecution by the police if it is not rotting in prison." Mr Kafarski knows perfectly well that Poland does not have any political prisoners.

The tone of articles about Poland in connection with the pope's visit is conveyed by this quotation from LE JOURNAL DE GENEVE: "The Poles have reason to cry, to cry as some did on Wednesday night in Krakow because of the smoke from tear gas used against demonstrators by the police on the pope's arrival." The idea developed with this tear gas, which was not used, ends with the conclusion that John Paul II's liturgy expresses the misfortune of being a Pole.

And the following small item of information to illustrate the nature of this propaganda aggression: The French press agency -- that great world agency, AFP -- reported to the world from Zurich that: "Yesterday the PPR authorities stopped a journalist working for the Swiss German language television network from sending film out of Poland. In the opinion of Polish censors the film made by Swiss journalist contained too much footage of members of the militia." I do not know if Western television stations here in Poland found that film they sent out of the country had been censored. The Warsaw bureaus of Western television networks must admit that they have not experienced this.

Polish television informs me that nothing came of the Swiss request for independent broadcasting rights because no official request was made to the Main Office of Radio Communication in Warsaw. The Polish side asked for a request to be made as this entails a payment obligation. Thus, Polish television states that no picture was transmitted because no television link was requested. A representative of Swiss television used the word "pigs" about employees of the Polish Television Center. Polish television employees signed a statement saying that the two Swiss journalists were not sober at the time. Of course, conflicts of this kind at work do not merit the interest of a government spokesman but I am mentioning them because some failure to comply with formalities and the shortcomings of somebody's kindergarten upbringing are enough for the world to be told that the Polish authorities censored Western television reports on the pope's visit.

The impression of John Paul II's third visit to Poland that dominated the Western press can be summed up as follows: The pope came to Poland to visit Walesa and to wave his fist at the Polish authorities, who were busy beating and maltreating the unfortunate Poles. I get the impression that this false picture makes the government that I represent not only seem weak, impotent, and base but also hopelessly stupid. This is because in light of what is written in the West it is not possible to understand why the Polish authorities invited the pope and received him hospitably to endanger and bring misfortune upon themselves.

Still on the subject of the visit, I would like to provide some preliminary, incomplete statistics concerning certain events. During the visit 11,749 people received medical assistance. This was assistance provided to people who were attending masses celebrated by the pope; 429 persons were taken to the hospital. There was one death during the ceremony in Tarnow. A total of 71 persons were retained and 2,176 warnings were given. A total of 40 matters concerning various offenses have been directed to misdemeanor courts. Nine foreigners were deported. Nine firearms were confiscated and 43 rounds of ammunition. In addition, several thousand bottles of vodka and knives were confiscated from people on their way to masses and places that the pope was to visit. I would like to make the following comments about this: In view of the fact that these ceremonies were on such a very great scale, with the possible exception of the incidents concerning bottles of vodka and knives -- there were many of these -- all other negative events occurred on a very low level.

A few days ago during a short visit to West Berlin, the U.S. President, Ronald Reagan, delivered a speech that must be considered deeply offensive and must provoke resolute objections. The speech contained many propagandistic charges against the entire socialist system.

One condition for the maintenance of public order is that political leaders assume responsibility for the course of events. An awareness of the dangers that exist makes it imperative to adopt a new style of political thinking that is based on realism and recognition of common interests. The cultivation of goodwill and mutual confidence makes it necessary to abandon propaganda and efforts to misrepresent the ideological, political, and military intentions of partners, and this unfortunately was not what occurred at the Brandenburg Gate.

Poland is particularly interested in three issues that the U.S. President raised.

First, the philosophy of international security described in the speech. It is based on the belief that it is possible to ensure security through force and that the main instrument for preserving security will be a new model of defensive intimidation, that is, the Star Wars program. Poland rejects this type of thinking, which, in its opinion, is more appropriate to a spirit of confrontation than peaceful dialogue. Military strength, as an essential element of the traditional balance, has ceased to be the ultimate rationale of policy and war or the threat of war have lost their justification. Creating security for some states at the expense of others is in reality a way of creating mutual suspicion and not mutual security. It leads to an even greater deepening of existing disagreements in Europe, it cannot be reconciled with the principle of good faith in international dialogue because it imputes wrong and aggressive intentions to the other side, which is contrary to what obvious facts.

The second issue is that of West Berlin. Poland is very interested in the peaceful development of the situation in central Europe and in connection with this has made many proposals aimed at eliminating various military and political dangers from the region. One recent example was the Jaruzelsku plan submitted by Poland.

One of the important issues for Polish policy during the entire postwar period was the elimination of the danger that our country was also exposed to as a result of the way in which the situation in West Berlin and concerning it evolved. This is also why we gladly welcomed the signing of the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin in 1971, whose stabilizing effects on the situation in all of Europe are recognized by everyone. The meeting the U.S. President had with representatives of the FRG in the city constituted a flagrant violation of the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin, which clearly states that West Berlin is not an integral part of the FRG. The U.S. President's speech varies with the outcome of World War II and the postwar evolution of the situation in Europe, which cannot be called into question.

However, it is important that West Berlin should not be used for purposes that in reality serves neither the interests of the inhabitants of the city nor security and the peaceful order in Europe.

Third, treating the Reichstag building as the "embodiment of German unity" cannot but evoke the worst possible associations in the minds of Poles who remember the 1930's and 40's. Berlin has a complicated history. It has many beautiful pages in its history connected with science, culture, and the revolutionary movement. But it is also the place where the aggressive plans of pan-German imperialism were born. During the last war these plans cost the world 50 million lives and cost Poland the lives of 6 million human beings. What Poles would have expected of the leader of a great power that was a member of the anti-Hitlerite coalition was, above all, was the refusal to support such strong revisionist tendencies and, at the same time, respect for the political and territorial order in Europe, of which the United States was the joint creator and guarantor.

French television has broadcast appeals about the collection of powdered milk for Polish infants. Film director Andrzej Wajda has also issued an appeal concerning the collection of milk for Polish infants. I would like to express surprise at this. There is no shortage of powdered milk. All milk production is carefully controlled and it fully meets our very high standards. To provide you with some information, average monthly milk production amounts to 2,200 tons. Of course, this is the figure for powdered milk for infants.

REUTERS has asked about our position on reports that a ship belonging to the FRG Navy was attacked. According to reports provided by REUTERS and DPA on the morning of 15 June the Neckar, a vessel belonging to the FRG Navy, was carrying out reconnaissance operations near the Gulf of Danzig when it was hit by four 46-mm shells probably fired by a Polish ship. Currently, it is only possible to state that in the eastern part of the Gulf of Danzig, in the area located approximately 70 nautical miles from the coast of the PPR and 25 nautical miles from the coast of the USSR, Polish and GDR ships were conducting exercises. As part of the exercises Polish ships carried out artillery shelling. The Neckar was reconnoitering the activity of the Polish ships from a relatively short distance of 2-4 km.

During exercises of this kind special safety precautions are maintained so that no damage is caused to ships that might carelessly or suddenly find themselves in a zone that is dangerous in view of the fact that the use of weaponry is being practiced.

Similar safety precautions were taken on 15 June. Observations of the ship conducted by the crews of Polish ships and the lack of any kind of signals on the part of the FRG ship indicating that it had found itself in danger or had suffered damage suggest that the possibility of the FRG ship being fired at by Polish ships demands detailed examination by the competent authorities.

The next issue: Referring to an article in the Milan daily AVENNIRE, Radio Free Europe discussed the case of Father Stanislaw Skucinski in a program on 1 June. I want to explain that Father Skucinski, a Polish citizen with a Polish consular passport, was sent to Iran by the Vatican 5 years ago to perform missionary work. He was arrested by the Iranian authorities in April 1986 and released toward the end of May 1986. He was again arrested on 12 August, 1986. The Polish Embassy in Tehran intervened several times to have him released. Similar efforts were made by the papal nuncio in Iran. Father Skucinski is accused of unspecified activity that harms Iranian security.

Getting back to the Radio Free Europe program, I will quote, without going into detail, two sentences from it: "Father Skucinski, who since 1984 has served Polish workers in Iran, once gave confession to five of them who had been sentenced for spying for the USSR. The Iranian authorities are afraid that they passed on to the priest some secrets concerning their mission and contacts." Saying that five Polish workers in Iran have been sentenced to death is a lie. This has not happened, and if Radio Free Europe announces information like this via AVENNIRE, then both these institutions are discrediting each other. What is the most painful matter, however, is that the case of Father Skucinski has been used to spread lies and stir up public opinion in Poland. And in addition, it is turning attention away from the fate of the priest.

The detention without trial by the Iranian authorities of a Polish priest throws a bad light on Polish-Iranian relations, in the development of which Poland is interested. This is what I wanted to say.

The case of Father Skucinski is the subject of constant attention and activity by senior Polish officials. During his Tehran visit at the beginning of February, Marian Orzechowski personally raised the question of releasing Father Skucinski during talks with the Iranian foreign minister. On 24 May, the Iranian foreign minister was approached on the same subject by Poland's Ambassador to Iran Tadeusz Kohorewicz. The Foreign Ministry has discussed this case with the Polish ambassador in Iran vehemently and frequently over the past few months. Pressure on the Iranian side to release Father Skucinski as quickly as possible will be continued.

Mr Tadeusz Kucharski from TIME magazine asked me what the Polish Government was going to say to the open letter to Premier Zbigniew Messner printed by TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY. This letter is from a group of economists and writers on the subject of Polish foreign trade. I replied that the government and its relevant bodies were examining this letter and that a reply would be given. It has already been given.

Premier Zbigniew Messner issued a reply to the editor in chief of TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY. I quote: "I wish to thank you for the open letter carried in Issue 22 of TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY on 31 May. I have read it closely and share some of the views in it. We are indeed exporting too little in view of Poland's intellectual and production potential, and the goods structure of our exports does not reflect our country's possibilities. Foreign trade is a part of the economy. As the letter correctly says, all institutional solutions in this important sphere should be an integral part of the so-called second stage of the economic reform and should be coordinated with the functioning of the entire economic mechanism. In accordance with the announcement made over the telephone and sharing the opinion expressed in the letter about the need for experts to prepare a new concept of foreign trade organization, management, and control. I suggest that you, Mr Editor, and the remaining authors of the letter find the right people to form a team to work out this concept. I on my part hereby declare that government bodies will be placed under an obligation to render assistance to this team and give it access to all information."

This was a letter from Premier Messner to Editor Howzan. That is all I have to say in my introduction.

Gemma Aizpitarte, EFE: I have three questions. What was the subject of the last 1-hour talk between the pope and General Jaruzelski? Second, does the Polish Government share the view of Soviet TV which said yesterday that the pope's visit is making the process of normalization in Poland difficult? And third, what were the costs of the visit?

Urban: Just like the first talk between the State Council chairman and the pope, the second one was a man-to-man talk and it is not proper to comment on it publicly. I will quote what I consider the most important part of Wojciech Jaruzelski's farewell speech to the pope. "We uphold the historic offer of permanent, constructive relations betwen the socialist state and Catholic Church." The pope sent a telegram from his aircraft, saying: "I also hope that my visit to the fatherland will encourage a development of relations between the church and state and between the Apostolic See and Poland." I believe that the synonymous statements I have quoted can be regarded as a conclusion to the talks.

Does the Polish Government share the view expressed in the Soviet TV commentary? I do not know about this commentary. I prefer to hold my decision on it until seeing the original version, not after hearing about it from persons who have seen it. However, it is not the government's custom to take a stance toward every journalistic commentary, whether or not it conforms to our views.

The costs of the pope's visit have not been fully calculated and it will not be possible to do so quickly. Society and the government have borne these costs with all due readiness and hospitality, although they certainly exceed the Z6-7 billion I originally quoted. One Western commentator has said that the costs are so high that they could reduce the standard of living of Poles.

I do not agree, because the government expects the pope's visit to boost productivity and that for example it will encourage people to make good the major material losses suffered by our economy as a direct and indirect result of the severe wave of frost at the beginning of the year.

Ricardo Estariol, LA VANGUARDIA: In that case, I would like to make your job easier. Today's IZVESTIYA says literally: "The pope regarded it appropriate to meet the well-known L. Walesa and his supporters, the same ones who are acting against People's Poland. No doubt this should be attributed to the pilgrimage and explained by the fact that the church is playing an extremist card." I assure you that this is an accurate quotation. Do you regard this comment as justified?

Urban: The meeting with Walesa was part of the pope's private program. The pope met millions of people in various ways. I do not think any major significance should be attached to this meeting, which was very short in any case. Mr Walesa is supposed to have very intelligent children. This was a family visit. Perhaps the children had something intelligent to say to the pope.

Kevin Ruane, BBC Radio: Let us perhaps try to ignore what other people are saying about the pope's visit and its results. Could you tell us what the Polish Government itself thinks about it, in other words is it satisfied or disappointed with the visit?

Urban: An assessment of the visit will be made by a joint PZPR-allied party commission also consisting of members of Catholic associations and, to put it broadly, lay-Christians. The Sejm will hear a report about the visit and make an assessment. I cannot and must not forestall these assessments. So please, regard the State Council chairman's farewell speech in its entirety, the one he gave at the airport, as a preliminary assessment by the Polish authorities. I will recall what Wojciech Jaruzelski said: "John Paul II's pilgrimage has been an important event. The bishop of Rome, patriarch of the West, has preached his message. He has preached it as a Polish pope. A priestly sowing has been accomplished. Its yield will determine its weight and significance and the extent to which it will add to Poland's prestige and contribute to national accord, better work, and everyday ethics. We sincerely wish that it does so."

Bogdan Turek, UPI: You said something about weapons confiscated from a number of people. Could you give us some details? Does that mean someone was planning a plot or an attempt on the pope's life?

Urban: I have no such information. But I do have information whereby a certain number of weapons was confiscated. If these weapons had been used or if there had been some kind of plot, I would certainly have found out about it. The fact is simply that a large number of knives were found among the huge masses of people and confiscated. A number of firearms were also found.

Editor Simmonsd, GUARDIAN: I have information that shortly before the pope's arrival, the deputy minister of internal affairs gave PAP an interview in which he said that he had received signals about planned disruptions to the visit. May I know how he got these signals and what they applied to?

Urban: Minister Pudysz has spoken out twice on this subject, and very exhaustively. Please turn to the texts of what he said and you will get an answer to your question.

Robert Strybel, Polish press in the United States: You said something about the apprehension of foreigners. What nationality were they and why were they apprehended?

Urban: I spoke about deported foreigners, and have no reason to explain the matter further. In every country, events and celebrations like this may involve some undesirable foreigners being repatriated. All I can say is that in some cases, the foreigners did not possess valid Polish visas.

Tadeusz Kucharski, TIME: I would like information on the current state of negotiations into establishing diplomatic relations between the Apostolic See and PPR, especially in light of Pope John Paul II's speech to the bishops.

Urban: I have heard different version of the pope's speech from various Western media. Each of them presents the matter differently. I do not know how far this lack of discretion concerning the pope's meeting with the bishops is true. The Polish Government has already expressed its stance in this matter. This stance was reflected in the communique from the meeting between Wojciech Jaruzelski and Poland's Primate Jozef Cardinal Glemp on 14 April 1986. This communique contains the following statement: "The State Council chairman and Primte of Poland said that a full normalization of diplomatic relations between the PPR and Apostolic See would serve the country."

Renata Marsch, DPA: You told us that the first commentary about the visit is General Jaruzelski's farewell speech at the airport. Are we wrong to think that this farewell was a bit cold? And can we rule out the fact that the general had the pope in mind when he spoke about foreign manipulation?

Urban: Please keep your interpretations and assessments to yourself.

Michael Kaufman, THE NEW YORK TIMES: Were you or the government surprised by what the pope said or did not say during the visit? Talking of what he did not say, I have in mind some mention of the peace and disarmament proposals that have emerged in this part of the world.

Urban: I still refuse to comment on what the pope said and express our stance on the words of what is after all a religious leader, because the sermons ought to be regarded in religious terms, as the very work "sermon" indicates. The role of the Polish authorities is to make a general assessment of the visit. As I have said, such a preliminary assessment is contined in Wojciech Jaruzelski's speech at the airport while bidding the distinguished guest farewell. A fuller assessment will be made by the relevant political and state components of Poland.

Friedrich Wilhelm Kramer, ARD [West German television]: I still have a question about the incident in the Baltic. Has it been investigated? Were the shots fired by a Polish ship, and are there or will there be talks between the West German and Polish sides?

Urban: The first two parts of your question seem to indicate that you have failed to register what I have already said on this subject. It emerges from what I have said that the case will be investigated.

Right now I cannot answer the second question about talks with FRG components, but logic itself indicates that to accomplish anything it is necessary to establish close contact with them.

Kevin Ruane: Am I right in saying that when General Jaruzelski spoke about his historic offer to the church, he meant not only the church in this country but also the Apostolic See, which would mean he had something more general on his mind?

Urban: I would not separate these concepts. Obviously there are platforms where joint activity can only take place with the Polish church and not with the church in other countries, but the Polish church is part of the universal church that is administered from the Vatican. So it seems to me that differentiating between or excluding platforms of cooperation would require analyses of a clerical nature.

Giulio Gelipter, ANSA: Can you tell us anything about Mr Barcikowski's meeting with the pope and church dignitaries in Czestochowa and Warsaw?

Urban: No, I cannot. During such an important visit attended by so many personalities on both sides many problems arise that rquire contacts at various levels. The fact that K. Barcikowski and S. Ciosek went to Czestochowa at a certain moment is nothing extraordinary because they are members of the government-episcopate commission. This is their natural way of doing things. The subjects they discussed are not suitable for public presentation. Nor is there any need or reason to air them publicly.

Christopher Lewandowski, KURIER POLSKI: Has a decision been made to exchange ambassadors with the United States?

Urban: Both sides have agreed to accredit ambassadors. The issue is on the agenda, and is now more technical than political.

Dag Halvorsen, ARBEIDERTBLADET: How many people were detained in Gdansk? Are some of them still in jail?

Urban: I am looking for regional statistics. Perhaps another question in the meantime? I will come back to you.

Charles Gans, AP: During his many meetings with the clergy the pope spoke of Jerzy Popieluszko as a model of the Polish priest, one that should be imitated. But you, minister, spoke of Father Popieluszko immediately before his death as a sower of hatred and organizer of collective madness. Would you say that church-state relations could be hindered if Polish priests tried to imitate Father Popieluszko?

Urban: I evaluated political activities of a political activist when he was still alive. Father Popieluszko's murder gave a different dimension to his stature. This is the first part of my reply to you. The second part is that one would be really surprised if evaluations of a government functionary concerning a living figure and only the political activities of this figure could be assessed as identical or convergent with the evaluations of the figure that became a subject of a tragic event and if my evaluations could be similar to the evaluations of the spiritual superior of the figure in question.

I am unable to answer the question about Gdansk. By some omission precisely the data on Gdansk are unavailable.

Renata Marsch: Cardinal Glemp once said that the church wants the pope to visit Poland every 4 years. Do you see that the pope may visit Poland for the fourth time in 4 years time?

Urban: This question is much too premature.

Dominique Garraud, AFP: You spoke of Krakow incidents and showed excerpts from a film. Many newsmen were present during a similar demonstration in Gdansk, which lasted over an hour, spread over several kilometers, and ended in an attack by voluntary militiamen against demonstrators who were sitting down and praying. Would you show us a film of the Gdansk demonstration?

Urban: I showed you a film shot by Western television stations. I assume that a film about Gdansk is also available. The Gdansk demonstration was another provocation. I know that Zbigniew Bujak was asked by Western newsmen how it was that he and his men organized this demonstration despite the fact that, according to these newsmen, the pope had appealed that such undertakings should not be organized. Why this insubordination? Bujak maintained that the demonstration in question had not been organized but had arisen spontaneously and that he even wanted to tell people to disperse but could not find a microphone to do so. Well, we have to evaluate this demonstration in the same way as the Krakow demonstration.

The Gdansk demonstration was a carefully and long-prepared disturbance of the papal visit. There were to be many such disturbances on a large scale, but in fact there were few and on a small scale. The Western press exaggerated their extent and wrote about 30,000 demonstrators. This information is untrue, although demonstrations took place among the people returning from the massive functions attended by the pope. That is why these errors made by Western newsmen could have some justification, although such errors never minimize the size of hostile activities. They always exaggerate them. According to the militia, the Zaspa demonstrators totaled 7,000-8,000 persons, but this number dwindled to some 1,500 persons in Komorowski Square. The rest melted away on the march. A militia blockade was organized there. Next thing to do was to clear the road of sitting demonstrators. Strictly speaking the situation was such that it was intended to direct the remains of this demonstration along a route that would enable demonstrators to disperse. But they did not want to follow this route and sat down.

Rebecca Kaufman, National Public Radio, United States: Official statistics indicate that some wage increases amount to 20 percent, which is in conflict with the 12-14 percent increase stipulated by the economic reform. I would like to know in which sector of the economy such excessive increases took place and whether measures have been taken against offending persons or institutions.

Urban: It is really quite a problem that we are never able to curb wage increases in line with the plan and to increase them in line with productivity increases. Naturally, the government continues to take preventive measures -- various economic measures aimed at keeping wages in line with regulations. These measures include taxation on wage increases in excess of 12 percent -- this taxation exceeds wage increases by several times -- other expedients by the banks that control wages and various control checks to ensure that wages conform to regulations. However, not every excessive wage increase is bad for the economy. We have certain rules of the game, including the rule that if export and other important production continues to grow we allow it to grow and trigger free wage increases. I am still unable to say to what extent wage increases in excess of the plan are results of favorable economic features such as the vigorous development of production that automatically claims higher wages for increased productivity or to what extent these increases are results of lax wage discipline. Lax wage discipline is certainly responsible for many cases of wage increases.

Christopher Bobinski, FINANCIAL TIMES: Is it possible to expect that the authorities will revise their stand on the Gdansk and Ustrzyki-Rzeszou accords?

Urban: What revision would you expect? The government I represent has publicly explained on many occasions what parts of these accords have been fully realized, what to only a degree, and what could not be realized and why. These accords continue to become more and more a fact of history. I do not think that it is really necessary to return to our very precise reports on the implementation of these accords.

Charles Gans, AP: I want to know about the data you have cited on cautionary talks, detentions, and confiscated weapons. Does this data concern only the papal visit -- the 8-14 June period -- or does it also concern a period before the visit? Were those talks held only with opposition activists and other persons as well?

Urban: I cannot give you a precise answer, but I think this data concerns only the period of the papal visit because there were more cautionary talks before the visit. As for your question whether only activists were involved, I can tell you that cautionary talks involved various people, including those who might have endangered the pope's safety or public security because of their various deviations and because of their special inclinations. Cautionary talks were also held with foreigners who failed to observe regulations at a time when special watch was kept over things. The talks in question were of various kinds.

Giulio Gelipter: You have accused the Western press of manipulating reports on the papal visit. After General Jaruzelski's airport speech most Western papers agreed that the speech was very strong and very critical in relation to the pope's statements during his visit. Do you think that this evaluation of ours is manipulation?

Urban: I did not criticize the interpretation of General Jaruzelski's airport speech. However, I have so far noticed little interest in that, I think, very interesting speech.

Kay Withers, THE BALTIMORE SUN: Since the visit is over and no breach of security can threaten us, could you tell us how many security functionaries were on duty at one place at a time -- at, say, Gdansk? I do not ask for the number of these functionaries countrywide because the answer could mislead us since I know that functionaries were shifted from town to town.

Urban: I have no data on this issue, we do not publish such data. Let me add this comment: The publication of such data woul have to be supplemented by information on these functionaries' every activity to illustrate the volume and nature of these activities. Insofar as I know the authorities responsible for state security are not prone to talk shop all the time from concern for the security of future visits, mass demonstrations, rallies, and so on. However, when I studied the data in question, including, say, the number of apartments that were controlled for security reasons along the route, I noticed that thousands and thousands of apartments were involved. And yet apartments were only a fraction of the activities in question, the volume of which was unimaginably large.

Dominique Garraud: Following the Krakow demonstration, five persons, three students, and two workers [as published] were sentenced to 3 months in jail. Does the government regard these prisoners as noncriminal and, if so, are they what we call political prisoners? Are they the first political prisoners in Poland since last September?

Urban: These people are not prisoners. People sentenced to detention are never put in jail. I cannot accurately remember why these people were sentenced. They must have certainly been sentenced for disturbing the peace. One can disturb the peace in various ways. One of these people was arrested and his name is Roman Mazia. He was arrested because he struck a militiaman with a stone. I do not know what you could see here on television, but if you saw young people charging the militia, then you must know that in every country making a charge and using violence against policing [policyjne] forces is regarded as an offense, mostly as a crime. Did you see that?

Marian Kafarski, AFP: Since your accusation was addressed to me, I have to answer it. Minister, I did not write that there are political prisoners [in Poland]. I wrote that there were such prisoners. There was a period during which political prisoners were in existence. I also wrote -- nota bene -- that one of the differences between the second and third papal visit was that political prisoners did exist during the second visit, but not during the third visit. If now a paper has twisted my statements then this is very dishonest. Or perhaps they gave you a bad translation. In view of this I am ready to supply you with my dispatches on this subject.

Urban: I acknowledge what you have said. It could be that the paper twisted your statement or that the translation was inaccurate. All the same, insofar as I can remember from the context, the interpretation you have given does not stick to the logic of your argument. However, since you act for AFP I would be pleased to hear that AFP will rectify the false report that television relays from Poland are censored.

Robert Strybel: Mr Minister, how many people saw the people in person at church services and along his routes?

Urban: I have still not received the necessary data. Our estimates have still not been verified.

Silvester Kruppa, McGraw-Hill World News: I would like to go back to a question I asked you some weeks ago: Are the talks with Daihatsu and Fiat continuing about the sale of a license to Poland?

Urban: Yes, they are.

PARTY COMMISSION VIEWS POLAND'S IMAGE

AU141626 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Jul 87 p 2

[PAP report: "Information-Propaganda Activity Abroad"]

[Text] At its 8 July meeting, the PZPR Central Committee International Commission discussed Poland's image in the world, the coordination of information-propaganda activity abroad, and ways of improving it. The meeting was also attended by members of the Central Committee Propaganda Commission and representatives of relevant institutions.

The meeting was chaired by Jozef Czyrek, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary.

The introduction was delivered by Jan Bisztyga, deputy director of the Propaganda Department.

The broad and lively discussion stressed the importance of work serving to present an objective picture of Polish reality in foreign countries, work which includes presenting and explaining the socioeconomic changes in Poland in an open and militant manner and indicating the consistent implementation of the 10th PZPR Congress resolutions. It was pointed out that the presentation of information about Poland abroad is an integral part of the work of the Polish foreign service. Changes in the way in which most of the world's mass media present the situation in Poland were analyzed. These media are providing a more rational assessment of the present processes taking place in Poland. It was stated that there is a growing interest in Polish foreign policy, an important part of which are our country's initiatives in the international arena, especially Wojciech Jaruzelski's far-reaching proposals. However, there is still a need to counteract attempts to distort or deliberately falsify the Polish reality and break negative stereotypes concerning Poland and Poles which still abound in Western propaganda.

A lot of attention was devoted to mutual information between the socialist countries, and the steady explansion and enhancement thereof for the sake of better mutual knowledge and stronger broadly-conceived friendship and cooperation. In this context, the model importance of the PZPR-CPSU ideological cooperation program for the enrichment and enhancement of information and propaganda and for better quality information and literature was stressed.

The discussion indicated the need to make efficient and rational use of the relatively modest resources allocated to information-propaganda activity abroad, taking into account the technological changes taking place among the world's mass media. It was postulated that propaganda abroad should be coordinated better, making use of the existing mechanisms in this regard.

The following took part in the meeting: Stanislaw Kwiatkowski, Janusz Kolczynski, Ryszard Wojna, Ryszard Frelek, Wlodzimierz Natorf, Tadeusz Olechowski, Sergiusz Mikulicz, Leslaw Wojtasik, Janusz Symonides, Jozef Klasa, Antoni Czubinski, Ryszard Karski, Wieslaw Rydygier, Edward Makuch, and Krystyna Bronkiewicz.

BRIEFS

SCIENCE DELEGATION IN DPRK -- Pyongyang, Jul 14 -- A delegation of the Polish Academy of Science (PAN), headed by its scientific secretary Zdzislaw Kaczmarek, paid a visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea between July 6 and 14 at the invitation of the Korean Academy of Sciences. Members of PAN's delegation toured a number of scientific institutions which want to establish or expand cooperation with PAN. The delegation was also received by secretary of the Korean Workers' Party CC Choe Tae-pok. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1931 GMT 14 Jul 87 LD]

RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS HEAD IN USSR -- Moscow, July 13 -- Head of the Office for Religous Affairs, Minister Wladyslaw Loranc stayed in the Soviet Union between July 7 and 13 at the invitation from the Council for Religious Affairs attached to the Soviet Council of Ministers. Talks with representatives of the state authorities of the Soviet Union and the hierarchy of the Russian Orthodox church focused on the expansion of working contacts and exchange of clergymen between the Polish religious communities and the Russian Orthodox church, and the exchange of students between the theological academy in Leningrad and the academy of Catholic Theology and the Christian Theological Academy in Warsaw. Loranc also had talks at the CPSU CC International Department and with chairman of the Council for Religious Affairs Konstantin Kharchev. [Excerpt] [Warsaw PAP in English 2117 GMT 13 July 87 LD]

DIZDAREVIC ARRIVES IN FRG FOR TALKS WITH GENSCHER

Discuss International Relations

LD141515 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1141 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Text] Malente, 14 Jul (TANJUG) -- International questions were at the center of the first round of talks today between FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

Dizdarevic arrived this morning in the tourist center of Malente near Kiel in the north of the FRG on a 2-day working visit. This is for the estabished regular consultations between the two foreign ministers, who met on the same occasion this time last year in Dubrovnik. Malente was founded in the 12th century by Lusatian Serbs and bears the name of one of their princes.

In private talks lasting 1 hour, it has been learned in circles of the Yugoslav delegation, there was an exchange of views on security and cooperation in Europe. In this context there was special discussion of the negotiations between the two superpowers on the withdrawal of nuclear arms from Europe.

Both ministers assessed that the removal of the two superpowers' medium- and short-range missiles from Europe would signify a watershed in East-West relations and contribute to a more favorable climate in Europe and the world for the strengthening of the process of detente, the stimulation of disarmament, and the solution to political crisis.

Genscher informed Dizdarevic of the talks he had last week in Moscow, where he accompanied FRG President Richard von Weizsaecker. He assessed this visit as an important step in relations between the FRG and the USSR.

The two ministers agreed that the Soviet reforms, the initiator of which is General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, are a positive factor in international relations and contribute to the improvement of the climate between East and West and in Europe as a whole.

It is expected that the focus of this afternoon's round of talks will be bilateral relations, above all economic cooperation. In this context significant attention will be devoted to long-term ties between Yugoslavia and the EEC.

An important topic will also be the improvement of the position of Yugoslav workers in the FRG, and the improvement of mutual scientific and technical cooperation.

Stress Missile Agreement

LD141858 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1659 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Text] Malante, 14 Jul (TANJUG) -- An agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union on removing medium- and shorter-range nuclear missiles from Europe would mark an historical watershed in East-West relations, opening up prospects for a new stage in detente and in the efforts to resolve other outstanding international issues. These assessments were made today in statements given to journalists by FRG Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher and Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic. Dizdarevic arrived here this morning on a 2-day working visit.

The two ministers expressed hope that an agreement on removing nuclear missiles would be reached in the near future. Genscher said that the FRG would do all it could to remove the obstacles to such an agreement. Dizdarevic expressed a belief that no one would take on the responsibility of hampering an agreement on the withdrawal of nuclear missiles.

According to Genscher, the FRG is prepared to advance economic cooperation with Yugoslavia, especially through long-term cooperation and joint investment. Satisfaction was expressed at the cooperation between the two countries during the negotiations on a new financial protocol and an agreement on the terms of trade and cooperation between Yugoslavia and the EEC.

Dizdarevic noted the prospects for further advancing bilateral economic relations through joint investment and long-term technological cooperation. Yugoslavia, he stressed, views positively the West German initiative for a conference on European cooperation. He pointed out that the two countries had agreed to hold regular consular consultations at the ministry level designed to improve the position of Yugoslav workers in the FRG.

SFRY INSISTS ON SWEDEN EXPELLING BARESIC

LD142037 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1721 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Text] Belgrade, July 14 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia will insist that Sweden expel Ustasha terrorist Miroslav Baresic who murdered Yugoslav Ambassador to Sweden Vladimir Rolovic, after he is conditionally released later this year, it was stated in an Yugoslav Government answer to a question raised by a delegate in the Federal Assembly.

Although still in jail, Baresic has already stated his readiness to fight against Yugoslavia with "a gun in his hand". For this reason, Yugoslavia will simply demand that the Swedish Government adhere to the country's legislative practice which envisages the expulsion of undesirable persons even for minor violations of the law.

The Yugoslav Government has emphasized in its response that it would be incomprehensible to the Yugoslav Government and public for Baresic to be allowed to stay in Sweden after his release. [words indistinct] eventual Swedish Government decision to issue Baresic a permanent residence permit would strain relations between the two countries and a decision to this effect would be a true indication of Sweden's actual readiness to continue developing cooperation with Yugoslavia.

It is not ruled out that Yugoslavia will bring the question of the Swedish authorities' decision on an early release of Ustasha terrorist Baresic from prison up at international forums, even the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) Vienna follow-up, the Yugoslav Government set out.

During the procedure prior to the decision on Baresic's release, Swedish police had recommended that the correction board should bring a negative decision on the release. The Yugoslav Government set out that Swedish police must have founded its opinion on previous consultations with the Swedish Foreign Ministry, which knew all about the circumstances in the case, including the Yugoslav stands.

After Yugoslav ambassador to Sweden Marjan Osolnik presented the Yugoslav protest to Swedish Foreign Minister Anderson, however, it was announced that "The Swedish legal system with its independent institutions had decided in conformity with Sweden's law and principles."

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON JOINT IRAQI COOPERATION SESSION

Mikulic Receives 'Ali

AU141833 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Text] FEC President Branko Mikulic has received Hasan 'Ali, member of the Revolutionary Command Council of Iraq and minister of trade [words indistinct], who in his capacity as chairman of the Iraqi part of the Mixed Committee for Economic Cooperation Between Yugoslavia and Iraq is visiting our country. They discussed bilateral cooperation and problems of international relations.

Mikulic and Hasan 'Ali pointed out that it was in mutual interest that the high level of economic cooperation attained should be preserved and expanded. Realistic opportunities exist for this through the conclusion of new investment contracts in Iraq and an increase in mutual trade. Mikulic and 'Ali also discussed the Middle East and the activities of the Nonaligned Movement.

Zemljaric, 'Ali Sign Protocol

JN141926 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1800 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Jul (INA) -- FEC President Branko Mikulic today received Hasan 'Ali, Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council [RCC] member and trade minister, who is now visiting the SFRY. During the meeting, they discussed the latest developments in the Iraq-Iran war and the Security Council efforts to end it.

Hasan 'Ali also met with Nenad Krekic, Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign trade, and discussed bilateral relations, ways to strengthen trade between the two countries, and SFRY participation in the upcoming international Baghdad fair.

Meanwhile, Iraq and the SFRY signed the protocol of the 12th session of the Joint Committee for Economic, Technical, and Trade Cooperation. The protocol was signed for the Iraqi side by Hasan 'Ali, RCC member, trade minister, and head of the Iraqi side to the committee, and for the Yugoslav side by Janez Zemljaric, FEC vice president and head of the Yugoslav side.

In a statement to INA, Hasan 'Ali said the results of the Joint Iraqi-SFRY Committee for Economic, Technical, and Trade Cooperation will bolster relations between the two countries.

SUDANESE PRIME MINISTER, DELEGATION ARRIVE 13 July

Received by Mikulic

LD131741 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1544 GMT 13 Jul 87

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Jul (TANJUG) -- Official Yugoslav-Sudanese talks opened in the Palace of the Federation in Belgrade this afternoon between FEC President Branko Mikulic, and Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, prime minister of the Republic of Sudan, who today started his 5-day visit to Yugoslavia.

The leaders are expected to reiterate their two nonaligned countries' interest in seeing relations, above all those in the economic sphere, diversified through the introduction of new forms and the opening of even wider prospects for their comprehensive cooperation.

Mikulic, Al-Mahdi, and their closest aides are also expected to exchange views about the activity of the Nonaligned Movement, the developing countries' difficult economic position, and about African and other topical international subjects.

After the talks the FEC president will give a dinner in honor of the eminent guest from friendly Sudan. On this occasion the two prime ministers will exchange toasts.

Hold Extended Economic Talks

AU131859 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 13 Jul 87

[Text] The official SFRY-Sudanese talks between the delegations led by FEC President Branko Mikulic and prime minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi ended several minutes ago in the Palace of the Federation in Belgrade. The talks which were planned to last 1 and 1/2 hours at the most were extended for another hour. The two leaders held extensive talks about all the issues in which the two countries are interested. They briefed each other on the internal situation in their countries, broached the most important international problems, particularly economic problems and the question of debts, and the problems and activity of the Nonaligned Movement. The greatest attention was, however, devoted to bilateral economic cooperation. This is not surprising since they are aware of the fact that the value of trade between Sudan, the largest African country, and Yugoslavia is only $37 million.

Yugoslavs used to do a lot of construction work in Sudan. Our workers (?worked on the building) of Port Said, many roads, and on drinking water systems Prime Minister al-Mahdi now wants to see greater involvement of Yugoslav investment building work in his country on the same or similar projects. The most frequently mentioned names in connection with the construction work were the names of the Congrap, (?Hidra), Geotehnika and some other work organizations. Existing opportunities for cooperation, we believe, (?are great). They should be exploited, and the two leaders believe that possiblities for this are great. During his visit to our country Prime minister al-Mahdi, the leading man of Sudan, chief of the party, and defense minister, will have the opportunity to talk more about these and other matters with Lazar Mojsov, Branko Mamula, and Milojko Drulovic.

Stress Increased Trade

LD132034 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1915 GMT 13 Jul 87

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Jul (TANJUG) -- As nonaligned countries, faithful to the original principles of Nonaligned Movement, Yugoslavia and Sudan are interested in developing bilateral cooperation in accordance with the policy of nonalignment and the well-known decisions of the Eighth Summit in Harare, developing ties with other nonaligned countries, and in joint participation in the process of changing political and economic relations in the world.

This was stressed in the talks between the FEC president Branko Mikulic, and Sudanese Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, in the Palace of the Federation this evening.

The two sides expressed interest in developing political and economic relations over a long period, in accordance with available opportunities, and within this framework in overcoming traditional forms of developing ties and increasingly bringing in elements of higher forms of cooperation. Mikulic and Al-Mahdi stressed that present bilateral cooperation is somewhat limited by the ecnomic possibilities of the two countries, but that precisely because of this it would be a good thing to make additional efforts so that apart from trade in commodities other forms would also gain the appropriate significance in overall relations between Yugoslavia and Sudan. In this context it was said in particular that cooperation should be more directed toward barter trade, that Yugoslavia could export to Sudan more equipment, transport vehicles, agricultural machines, ready made clothes, and food while it should import from Sudan bigger quantities of cotton, leather, some agricultural produce, and other goods which it needs.

Sudanese Prime Minister al-Mahdi stressed in particular his satisfaction with the successes achieved so far and the good results by Yugoslav work organizations, and said that it was their best reference for new jobs. Mention was also made of areas that the Yugoslav economy could be involved in the Sudanese market: electrification, construction of ports, industrial and other projects, reconstruction of some industrial capacities, and so on. In the area of agriculture, particular stress was laid on the significance of developing cooperation in cattle breeding and promoting the production of new seed brands through adaptation to climatic conditions in Sudan.

In reference to international relations, Mikulic and Al-Mahdi expressed readiness to make joint efforts together with other nonaligned countries within the framework of the Nonaligned world problems. It was agreed that the Nonaligned Movement should take a more active part in the efforts to resolve individual specific issues of international relations. It was said that the movement should not be idealized because it is not ideal, and has not aspirations to be so. What is of vital importance, Mikulic and al-Mahdi added, are the ideals and goals the Nonaligned Movement promotes and are supported not only by nonaligned countries but also by all those who are for peace, cooperation, equality among countries and peoples of the world, and the progress of mankind.

Hope was expressed that there would be a positive outcome to the USSR-United States negotiations on disarmament, with both sides expecting these initial steps toward detente to have an effect in the resolution of other international issues. Detente must be universal both in its content and with those affected by it. This means that in addition to the great powers, whose responsiblity is the greatest, all other countries should be given an opportunity to take part in it.

Reference was also made to the hotbeds of crisis -- the Near East, the Iraq-Iran war, southern Africa, Afghanistan, Cambodia, Central America, and others. The two sides expressed an identity of views about all issues concerning the above-mentioned troublespots. In reference to the conflict between Iraq and Iran particular emphasis was placed on the desire to see this pointless war ended. Support was given to the efforts of the Zimbabwe-led group of nonaligned countries to end the hostilities in the Gulf. In this contest, support was expressed for the activities of the Islamic Conference and the Arab League. It was particularly stressed that the coming session of the UN Security Council is expected to provide a fresh opportunity for resolving this prolonged war.

The need was stressed for resuming the North-South dialogue and for resolving the problems in economic relations, the problems of development and of indebtedness.

It is already obvious that foreign debts have halted the development of developing countries, that they present a serious obstacle to the development of international trade, and that they are threatening to bring to a halt the entire international system, Mikulic and Al-Mahdi stressed.

Prior to the talks between the two premiers, a meeting was held in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs between the foreign ministers of Sudan and Yugoslavia, Raif Dizdarevic and Muhammad Tawfiq Ahmad. During these talks particular attention was focused on the activity of nonaligned countries and the situation in the Near and Middle East.

It was stressed that after the summit meeting in Harare, the Nonaligned Movement undertood comprehensive activity in a number of areas and had become an important factor in international relations. The two sides stressed the importance of an international conference on the Near East, as the best possible way of resolving the crisis, which must proceed from the participation of all interested parties, Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories, and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

KRUNIC PRESIDES OVER LCY PRESIDIUM SESSION

LD142010 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1610 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Jul (TANJUG) -- At a session presided over by Bosko Krunic, the LCY Central Committee Presidium was informed about the current work on preparing the draft of the law on changes and amendments to the law on Associated Labor and about the public debate conducted about the document. The Presidium is reported to have stressed the need for the public debate to be carried out without delay according to a program set by the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber, for its outcome to be summed up comprehensively, for all outstanding issues and dilemmas to be analyzed and discussed and commitments formulated and submitted to the SFRY Assembly.

At its session the Presidium also discussed the activities in connection with the ninth session of the LCY Central Committee which was devoted to the implementation of the LCY's stances on the development of socialist self-management, brotherhood and unity and togetherness in Kosovo. The Presidium also agreed on its immediate tasks in implementing the conclusions of the ninth session and on the content of an operative program, which the Presidium is shortly to adopt, setting strict deadlines and designating those responsible for the fulfillment of the tasks.

Proceeding from the duties set by the LCY Central Committee, the Presidium considered and adopted a number of operative programs of preparing the LC's action conferences in the spheres of small businesses and pharmaceutical industry.

The Presidium also adopted a report by Stefan Korosec, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, about his visit to China, and participation in an international symposium organized by the Japanese Communist Party [JCP] on "The Struggle Against Nuclear War and for Liquidation of Nuclear Weapons." The Presidium assessed in positive terms Korosec's talks in the PRC and Japan and, in particular, his meeting with Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the CPC Central Committee's Central Advisory Commission, and Kneji Miyamoto, chairman of the JCP, stressing that these talks and meetings would considerably contribute to the LCY's cooperation with both the CPC and the JCP.

The Presidium also endorsed reports by Stipe Suvar and Dusan Ckrebic, members of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, about their respective visits to Hungary and Austria.

KRK OIL PIPELINE WORKERS TO STRIKE IF NOT PAID

LD142135 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1548 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Text] Rijeka, 14 Jul (TANJUG) -- About 100 employees of the Yugoslav oil pipeline in Omisalj on the island of Krk today held an extraordinary assembly to protest a 4-day delay in paying personal incomes for June. The workers demanded that the status of the work organization, which has been under formation for 8 years, should be resolved. As stated at the assembly, if personal incomes are not paid by the end of the week, the workers will start a strike on Monday. Today was a repeat of the situation in June when, following an extraordinary assembly, workers received personal incomes for May and April. It was agreed then that personal incomes should be paid by the 10th of the month. Since the agreement is not being implemented, the employees of the oil pipeline asked for support from the collective's trade union branches in Rijeka, Sisak, Zagreb, Virje, Novi Sad, and Bosanski Brod and an assent to stop work on Monday, 20 July.

TANJUG CITES SARAJEVO TV CRITICISM OF AWP'S ALIA

LD142115 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1418 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Text] Sarajevo Television in a commentary last night said that from his concrete bunker in Tirana, the self-professed interpreter of the situation in Yugoslavia, the "revered" judge and adviser with a formula on how to order relations in the world, particularly in the neighborhood of Albania, which remains isolated in the corner of the Balkans, has again raised his head. The label of Enver Hoxha's "rabid successor" has for this reason already been attached to Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee. Alia does not shrink from sticking his uninvited nose into other people's business just to display his blatant cockiness and arrogance, said Dragoljub Maslic, Sarajevo Television foreign poltical editor and author of the commentary.

Ramiz Alia is again lecturing us on how to conduct our foreign policy; he is telling us whether some of our initiatives on the international scene or good or bad; he is giving us his assessments of the situation in Kosovo and the LCY Central Committee Plenum, while constantly interfering rudely in our internal affairs. He is the only statesman in the Balkans to have rejected as "ungrounded" the Yugoslav initiative to convene a meeting of the Balkan countries' foreign ministers, calling it "Yugoslavia's propaganda move," and absurdly accusing our country of "adding fuel to the fire in the Balkans." Albania's refusal to take part in this meeting is yet further evidence that Tirana will not give up its sinister dreams of reviving the fascist creation of the so-called "Greater Albania." For the same reason the Albanian leadership refused to take part in the Helsinki Conference or to sign the final act providing for the involability of borders in Europe.

Of course, Ramiz Alia chooses to ignore this and is irritated by the decisions of our top-level party plenum on the need to stabilize the situation in Kosovo. Albania's top personality has again resorted to Enver Hoxha's old vocabulary when he says that "this was an attempt by the Serbian clique to deny the Albanians in Kosovo their national and democratic rights, an attempt to return to the policy of assimilation" with the aim of, as he put it, "implicating the leaderships from northern republics." This is precisely what Ramiz Alia says and how he understands and interprets the decisions of and determination of our Central Committee to eradicate Albanian separatism in Kosovo. It is clear why Ramiz Alia failed to comment on Yugoslavia's views, to put forward on several occasions, about advancing our bilateral good-neighborly relations.